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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVIII NO. 204— BOMBAY FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

THE ROCKS ON WHICH R.T.C. WILL SPLIT.

WILL GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATE DIRECT WITH PUNDIT MOTILAL ?

—:o:—

Sir Purshottamdas Declines Invitation

HESITATING ATTITUDE OF MESSRS JINNAH JAYAKAR AND MOONJE

(By Our Political Commissioner.)

I understand on reliable authority that though the names of the 50 delegates to the Round Table Conference have been announced and though attempts are made to show that these delegates represent Indian opinion, the Government of India do not feel quite satisfied with the "representative" character of the delegation as announced. It is very likely that they will find a way by which they can negotiate peace terms direct with the Congress through Pandit Motilal Nehru. It is also likely that the Round Table Conference will be still further postponed.

I further understand that Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas leader of commercial community of Bombay, has declined the invitation to attend the Round Table Conference. Messrs. Jayakar, Moonje and Jinnah are anxious to attend the Round Table Conference but in view of public opinion in India they are also hesitating to go unconditionally and it is reported they will desire to have a definite announcement first from Government regarding Dominion Status and as to how far Government themselves are prepared to grant the Indian National demand.

PRINCES' DIFFICULTY.

The Princes who have been invited to the Round Table Conference, it is understood also find themselves in a difficult position owing to the breakdown of the peace-pourparlers. They rightly believe that whatever settlement they are asked to accept at the Round Table Conference with regard to the position of the Indian States in the future constitution of the Government of India will not be binding on the people at large unless the most predominant party in India, viz, the Congress party is also represented at the Round Table Conference.

In view of these circumstances the Round Table Conference, it is not unlikely will meet much later than the appointed date.

DRASTIC RETRENCHMENT IN GOVT. EXPENDITURE

MINISTERS' NUMBER TO BE REDUCED TO 2.

"The Chronicle" understands that in view of the financial position of the Presidency the Government of Bombay have decided to reduce the number of Ministers from three to two, though the number of Executive Councillors well remain as it is to-day.

"The Chronicle" also understands that with the consent of the Secretary of State, salaries of all Government servants will be reduced according to following schedule:—

Salaries between 100 & 200	5 p.c.
" " 200 & 500	10 p.c.
" " 500 & 1500	15 p.c.
" 1500	20 p.c.

Salaries below Rs. 100 will remain untouched.

SASTRI IS MODEST !

—:o:—

Thinks R. T. C. Delegation Is "Fairly Representative"

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri interviewed by Reuter considered the personnel of the Round Table Conference fairly representative taking into consideration the absence of the Congress. But he would have liked to see Indian business more strongly represented. Mr. Sastri regretted the absence of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas but he was particularly pleased to see Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao included. Mr. Sastri emphasised the necessity of close co-operation among the Indian delegates in order that Lord Irwin's policy might be vindicated and on British side there must be recognition that no scheme short of utmost advance possible would be acceptable.

MRS. BESANT NOT PLEASED.

Dr. Annie Besant who is leaving for India on 9th October said the absence of the representatives of the Congress and the Home Rule League would deprive the Conference of the knowledge which was absolutely necessary if the real state of feeling in India was to be known. She thought that the Congress would have attended the Conference if the Government of India had withdrawn the Ordinances and given amnesty to non-violent political prisoners.—Reuter.

A CONSTITUTIONAL FEAST.

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The "Daily Herald" regrets that Mahatma Gandhi is not participating in the Round Table Conference, but opines that it is his own fault as his proposals to the Viceroy are tantamount to an attempt to prejudice the questions within the province of the Conference.

The "Morning Post", reminding Parliament that it is to have the last word, says that having failed with extremists, the Government of India makes what show it can with the Moderates. It adds that the Viceroy has gone to the highways and hedges of India and Burma, and collected these gentlemen to furnish guests for a constitutional feast in default of others who have refused to come.

The "News Chronicle" expresses the opinion that the intention evidently has been to make the Conference as representative as possible at the risk of making it unwieldy. The success of such a conference must depend on the capacity, character and personality of its Chairman. Who is he to be?—

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN'S" COMMENT.

Commenting on the Indian Delegation to the Round Table Conference the "Manchester Guardian" says that any scheme approved by the delegates who have been chosen will have a good chance of getting sufficient backing in India to make it workable. The paper declares that the choosing among others of "men on the very fringe of the Congress outlook" is all to the good and will give reality to the Conference discussions which they might otherwise have lacked.—Reuter.

FOREST SATYAGRAHA IN DOHAD

—:o:—

"Sukhdev Maharaj" Arrested

BHILS PICKET LIQUOR SHOPS

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Sept. 10.

Preparations are going ahead for Forest Satyagraha in Dohad and Jhalod talukas for the last few days, the first auction sale of forest having failed was again advertised and the auction this time will be by tender system from the contractors. In spite of this the second auction of forests by tender did not yield even one-fourth of the total income of the last year. So the Forest Department has kept the auction sale of forests for the third time on Sept. 17.

BHIL 'GURU' ARRESTED

Sjt. Sukhdev who was making preparations for Satyagraha in the villages, was arrested last night for delivering a speech at Gamla, a village in Dohad taluka, under the clause 117-I. P. Code. The news spread over the city rapidly. The people gathered at his house and he was taken in a procession to the lock-up. A big mass meeting was organised after his arrest. Sjt. L. M. Shrikant, the President of District Congress Committee appealed to the public to continue the work begun by Sjt. Sukhdevbhai. To-day there is almost a complete hartal in the city.

Sjt. Sukhdev is the Guru of the Bhils. For the last twelve years he has dedicated his life to the cause of Bhils. He is a life-member and the secretary of the Bhil Seva Mandal of Sjt. Amritlal V. Thakkar. He had taken to the Satyagraha movement by suspending his secretaryship of the Mandal.

BHILS PICKET LIQUOR SHOPS.

The picketing of liquor shops is going on as usual. The Bhils are coming forward to offer themselves for picketing. On 4th September four Bhil pickets were arrested. Since then picketers are not arrested.

5 WOMEN PICKETS ARRESTED IN CALCUTTA

—:o:—

Search Warrants Against Pleader's Daughters

Five women pickets were arrested to-day in Burra Bazar area.

The police raided the house of Mr. Deneshchandra Guha pleader and a Moderate leader of Mymensingh and searched belongings of his son and two married daughters against whom the police had separate warrants. The police seized several letters.—A. P.

R. A. F. FIRED UPON ON THE FRONTIER

—:o:—

Four Light Raids In Tribal Area

MASS ATTACK CONTEMPLATED

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

The Chitral Relief Column has arrived at Warai. Further meetings are being arranged between the Jirgas of Mohmand assured clans and the Upper Mohmand hostiles, but faction fighting is reported to have broken out among the Kamali Halimzai, a section of the assured Clans.

The "Khilafatist Lashkar" is still moving about in Afridi Tirah inflicting tribal punishments.

STEADY FIRE ON PICKETS.

Hostiles in the Kurram area are still occupying positions on Peiwar boundary and on the ridges projecting into the British limits and are maintaining a steady fire on our pickets. Three militia sepoys were wounded on the night of 9-10th and reconnaissance aeroplanes were heavily fired at yesterday morning. Hostile positions were shelled yesterday afternoon. Hostiles in Peiwar area are estimated at about 4,000 strong and are still receiving reinforcements. The indications point to an intention to attack in force.

R. A. F. FIRED UPON.

The Royal Air Force aeroplanes reconnoitering between the line of Peiwar-Kharlachi and Parachinar yesterday were heavily fired on and hit in several places. They observed several camp fires in the neighbourhood of Teri Mangal Post and a movement of hostile parties.

FLIGHT RAIDS.

Four flight raids were carried out from Arawali on Khani Khel villages yesterday in order to hasten complete submission of this section. The Tirah patrols again reported some movement in Bara Valley and were fired on. The Mohmand and Waziristan patrols were carried out as usual in spite of bad weather. No hostile activity was seen.—A. P.

PICKETING ORDINANCE IN PUNJAB

—:o:—

To Processionists Arrested In Ferozepur

LAHORE, Sept. 11.

A "Gazette" Extraordinary announces the application of Chapter One of the Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance to the whole of the Punjab.

The "Bande Mataram" reports that the police arrested over 70 persons at Ferozepur, from a Congress procession which was taken out in defiance of a police order. Among the arrested persons is Mr. Bishnoo Dutt, an advocate.—A. P.

Deoband Congress President Arrested

—:o:—

Police Raid "Charka Ashram"

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 11.

Pandit Kanhyialal, President and Banand Prakash, Secretary and "Dictator" Deoband Town Congress Committee have been arrested.

Charka Ashram at Balarampur is reported to have been raided by police who arrested Babu Ramprasad, President, District Congress Committee and nine others.

At Farukhabad Babu Shamacharan, Advocate, and Pandits Shanti Sarup and Banevanlal having refused to furnish security were sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment.

SENTENCED FOR PICKETING AT SCHOOL.

Mr. Grose, City Magistrate, Allahabad sentenced seven persons accused of picketing the Modern High School to six months rigorous imprisonment each.

At Mainpuri Pandit Sidh Gopal, Secretary District Congress Committee, has been arrested.—A. P.

A. I. SPINNERS ASSOCIATION RAIDED

—:o:—

MUZAFFARPUR, Sept. 9.

The Muzaffarpur Police searched the local Gandhi Ashram, where the office of the All-India Spinners' Association, Bihar Branch, is located and in the course of the search, a copy of the proscribed Patel Peshawar enquiry report was seized.—A. P.

YET ANOTHER CONSPIRACY DISCOVERED

—:o:—

C. I. D. Unable To Track Down Leader

LAHORE, Sept. 11.

Further enquiries made in connection with the new terrorist conspiracy reported yesterday reveal the police have traced the headquarters of the gang at Lyallpur.

The leader of the gang, it is said, is a young Hindu scientist and an expert in wireless telegraphy. Combined efforts of all provincial C.I.D. officers have failed to locate him, though the police, it is said, very nearly laid their hands on him, on two occasions.

NETS SPREAD FAR AND WIDE.

The conspiracy is widespread and the organisation contains young men drawn from all classes of the people. So far about 40 arrestets have been made and more are expected. The leader of the gang is believed to be a most dangerous type of revolutionary who has financed and worked various enterprises.—A. P.

Mixed Crowd Of Delegates For London Show

WHY SIR IBRAHIM AND DR. BESANT WERE OMITTED ?

How Dewan Chamanlal Managed To Get In

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

The list of Indian delegates to the Round Table Conference has just been issued from the Viceregal Lodge, and though most of the delegates selected have already been made known by press forecasts, the list as such reveals some interesting results. Of the 50 delegates from British India there are Hindus 24, Muslims 14, Sikhs 2, Europeans 3, Parsees 2, Burmans 2, Indian Christians and Anglo-Indians 3. Among these are two Indian women delegates. Thus the Government of India have given Hindus (including the depressed classes) less than even half the representation of the whole delegation which is far below the Hindu population strength, while Muslim representation is exactly in proportion to their population strength. The second point that is very strikingly brought out is the inclusion of three Indian members of the Executive Council, namely, Nawab of Chhatari, Sir P. C. Mitter and Mr. Tambe.

A SURPRISE TO PUNJAB GOVT.

This has come as a surprise to the Punjab Government circles where it was held that members and Ministers who were expressing their views on the Simon Report would be excluded from the Delegation. Now it seems that the Governors of three Provinces have ignored this policy and broken its uniformity and shown confidence in the Indian members of Government in preference to Ministers who are responsible to the electorate. Thirdly, the Punjab Hindu point of view has been particularly ignored, because as against three Punjab Muslims, Sir Muhammad Shafi and his daughter (Mrs. Shah Nawaz) and Mr. Zafarullakhan Government has selected only one Punjab Hindu, namely Raja Narendranath. The fourth comment made in political circles here, is that Sikh representation is the poorest because not only Sampuran Singh is not even known in political circles except that he comes from Lyallpur, the favourite district of the Government but that Sardar Ujjalsingh has not ripe experience and judgment to be the chief spokesman of this great community.

"DR. MOONJE ROPED IN".

The fifth observation on the list is that it has roped in Dr. Moonje the Hindu Mahasabha leader. There are still some doubts here whether he has accepted the invitation, or that he would. I am told that in case Hindu representatives anywhere decline to go to London, the Punjab Hindu claim for another seat might be considered, but not till then. Mr. Jayakar's silence is also being interpreted as showing indifference, but political circles here believe that nothing will prevent Mr. Jayakar from standing openly for his point of view especially in view of the breakdown of peace negotiations.

There are also some comments being made here regarding the last hour changes that the list must have undergone, for instance, the omission of the name of Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan of U. P. is being interpreted as a sop to those who had been criticising the Viceroy for altogether playing into the hands of the All-Parties' Muslim Conference. Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan is the worst firebrand of that Party, and has probably for that reason been eliminated. Similarly, Sir Muhammad Iqbal has been given up, and Mrs. Shah Nawaz a woman delegate has been probably nominated in his place.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola of Bombay has given away to Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, firstly because Muslim representation was already overweighted, and secondly, because he being a Government favourite for the Assembly Chair has to keep out of politics. The replacement of Mr. Joshi by Diwan Chamanlal is ascribed to London manoeuvres, while the exclusion of Dr. Besant is not yet accounted for. Possibly she kept out of it deliberately. There is striking boycott by the Indian Chambers of Commerce. Political circles admit that definite consideration has been shown to securing representation of political parties as such, and that quite a large number of politicians of Moderate school of thought figure on the list. The Delegation, however, is one which will face the very difficult task of reconciling the point of view of politicians with such elements as communalists, foreign capitalists and Country Leaguers. These are the rocks on which the Conference may split.

Nawab Of Bhopal Postpones Journey To England

—:o:—

BHOPAL, Sept. 10.

The Nawab of Bhopal who was to have sailed for England on September 20 has postponed his departure till the 4th October in view of the fact that the Round Table Conference will not commence work till November.—A. P.

BOMBAY STREETS TURNED INTO WATERWAYS

Two days of incessant rains in Bombay converted Bombay into a City of Waterways. The pictures show two of the main streets under knee-deep water.

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P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.)

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
Sept.		
13th	MOOLTAN x	20,952
20th	RANCHI	16,650
27th	MANTUA *	10,946
Oct.		
5th	VICEROY of INDIA	19,648
11th	COMORIN x	15,279
18th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
25th	MALWA*	11,000
Nov.		
1st	RAJPUTANA	16,644
8th	NALDERA x	16,038
15th	RANPURA	16,601
22nd	MACEDONIA *	11,120
29th	MANTUA	10,946
Dec.		
6th	NARKUNDA *	16,572
13th	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
20th	RAWALPINDI x	16,697
27th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
1931.		
Jan.		
3rd	MOOLTAN x	20,952
10th	RAJPUTANA	16,644
17th	RANCHI *	16,650
24th	RANPURA	16,601
31st	MALOJA x	20,337
Feb.		
7th	MANTUA	10,946
14th	COMORIN *	15,279
21st	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
28th	NALDERA x	16,038
Mar.		
7th	KAISAR-I-HIND @	11,518
14th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
21st	RANPURA @	16,601
28th	NARKUNDA x	16,572
Apl.		
4th	RANCHI @	16,650
9th	MOLDAVIA ‡	16,556
11th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
18th	Viceroy of India @	19,648
25th	MOOLTAN x	20,952
May.		
2nd	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.

* Through from China.

with limited accommodation for passengers from India.

‡ Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd Cabin passengers.

† To Marseilles only.

@ These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.
TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£93	£82	£73	£62
Return	161	144	126	106

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA", 16,543 tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 20th March, due Bombay April 3rd.

The "Strathnaver", a new steamer of 21,100 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.
Nov. 20th	DUMANA	8,427
Dec. 11th	DOMALA	8,422
1931. Mar. 26th	DUMANA	8,427
Apl. 16th	DOMALA	8,422

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These two vessels are "one class" ships, Fares as follows:—

Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£84	£60	£56
Return	£112	£105	£99

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
Sept. 8	Gamaria*	Singapore & Japan.
11	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
20	Kidderpore*	Straits, China & Japan.
26	Morea	Colombo, China and Japan.
Oct. 10	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan.
1931. Jan. 2	Naldera	Colombo and Australia.
16	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan
30	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
Feb. 13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan
27	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.

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BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

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Sept.		
10th	Khandalla	East and South Africa via Marmagoa.
10th	Bankura	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
11th P.M.	Varela	K'chi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
13th	Chakla	Karachi via Dwarka P'ounder and C'Mandvi.
15th	Vita	Karachi via Porebunder Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500. May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.-Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

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Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Sept.	13 Sept.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	---	@23Sept
*Penang Maru ..	5214	17 Sept.	30 Sept.
Terukun Maru@	12000	---	5 Oct.
Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Haku an Maru ..	10500	---	@21 Oct.
*Malacca Maru ..	5374	16 Oct.	82 Oct.
Haruma Maru@	10500	---	4 Nov
TangoMaru	6893	30 Oct.	13 No.

* Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	4 Sept.	22 Sept
Katori Maru ..	10000	18 Sept	6 Oct
Kashima Maru ..	10000	2 Oct.	19 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Asama Maru ..	22000	16 Sept.	24 Sept.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	28 Sept	5 Oct.
Chinchibu Maru ..	22000	9 Oct.	15 Oct

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
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WANTED—A qualified LADY TEACHER and COMPANION to teach English in a high class Hindoo Family in Mofussil. One knowing Music and out-door games preferable. Apply stating age, caste, qualifications, experience with copies of testimonials and terms with and without boarding to Box No. 276. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1586

WANTED—A qualified SICK NURSE in Mofussil in a high class Hindoo Family, proficient in Midwifery. Apply stating age, caste, qualifications, experience with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 275, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1585

WANTED—A Hindu High Class family LADY Gujarati or Deccani, vegetarian, matric passed, must know Gujarati sewing, knitting, needlework and music as a COMPANION for a Gujarati girl—residing gharia coal fields, Boarding and lodging free. If a lady wishes to accompany with her husband may engage her husband also—pay according to qualifications. Apply personally between 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. MADHAVJI MEPABHAI, C/o Javeri Surajmal Lallubhai, Vachha Gandhi Road, Gamdevi, Bombay.
A R3221

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1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
0th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

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IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE PIONEER ALKALI WORKS, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held on Tuesday the 23rd day of September 1930 at the Office of the Liquidator Mr. Harjiwandas B. Mehta at Noorani Building 2nd floor, 58-61 Picket Road, Kalbadevi, Bombay at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) pursuant to section 216 (2) of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.
Dated this 6th day of September, 1930.
HARJIVANDAS B. MEHTA, Liquidator.
1590

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE ORIENT COTTON COMPANY LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all the claimants of The Orient-Cotton Co. Ltd. should register their claims between 12 and 5 p.m. at the registered office of the Liquidator, 51, Cowasjee Patel's Street, Fort, Bombay, within one month from the date of this notice.
Dated this 12th September, 1930.
For The Oriental Cotton Co. Ltd.,
(In Vol. Liq.)
MOTILAL KANJI, Liquidator.
1588

Legal Notices.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE AT DHANBAD, DISTRICT MANBHUM.

Money Suit No. 122 of 1930.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. ..... Plaintiff.
versus
MESSRS. N. K. SHAO & CO. and Others ..... Defendants.
To
VEDILAL VRILLAL SHAO, residing at Dhal's Street, Ahmedabad.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff Bank have instituted this above suit against you for Rs. 2,145-7-9 on account of overdraft loan you are required to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader on 3rd November, 1930, at 10-30 a.m. to answer the claim.
In default of your appearance the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.
Given under my hand and the seal of this Court, this 9th day of September, 1930.
By Order,
SHERISTADAR.
9-9-30.
1583

REGULAR SUIT NO. 78 OF 1985.
IN THE COURT OF MAHAL

NYADHISH, SIDHPUR, IN THE TERRITORY OF HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.
Firm of PAREKH CHIMANLAL CHHOTALAL, residing at Bombay ..... Plaintiff.
LALOOBHAI KEVALDAS, residing at Sidhpur ... Defendant.

As the Plaintiff above-named has filed the above-named suit against the said Defendant for the recovery of Rs. 300 due on an acknowledgment signed by the Defendant, and whereas he has joined you as a Defendant in the suit, being once a partner in the firm of Chimanlal Chhotalal Parekh and Co., you are hereby informed to appear either personally or by a pleader on 28th October, 1930, at 11-30 a.m., failing which the Court will proceed with the suit in your absence.
26th August, 1930.
NAVALSHANKAR M. Manal Nyadhish, Sidhpur.
1584

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF DOCTOR STREET AND KHARA TANK ROAD, BHENDI BAZAR.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1223 of 1915 (Fatmabai, widow of Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy vs. Ahmedally Shaikh Kaderbhoy and others), and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated the 11th October, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will (THIS DAY) FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of quit and ground rent land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at the junction of Doctor Street and Khara Tank Road, Bhendi Bazar, admeasuring about 161 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 2640, New No. 9652, Old Survey No. 1006, New Survey No. 4890, Cadastral Survey No. 3670 of Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7022, Street No. 137, etc. and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by Doctor Street, on the North by Public Road, and on the South by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on SUNDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at Rehemeh Manor, Warden Road, Opp. Breach Chandy Swimming Bath, valuable, specially made-to-order household furniture such as dining table, chairs, side-boards, large 80 feet long teak wood wall, panelling which could be converted into a screen by John Roberts, rich Chesterfield and drawing-room suites, book-cases, cabinet gramophone with records, old China jars, made-to-order enamelled Zoondah and plain cupboards, wash-hand and side tables to match, bath-room fittings, large made-to-order artistic swivel and folding-glass dressing table, double-door Frijidaire in perfect order, garden pots and implements, one Talbot Daraque, 4 cylinder Landaulette motor car in good order, etc.

The property of P. S. Mellor, Esq. of Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co.

Catalogues will be published and property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT MHATAR PAKHADY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers will under instructions from Desai & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Chellaji Gomaji & Co. the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Palli Matadin and Sunderbai wife of Palli Matadin the Mortgagors sell by public auction the Property on FRIDAY, the 12th September 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece of Fazandari land with dwelling house situate at Mhatar Pakhady by admeasurement 165 Sq. Yards registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3695 and Cadastral Survey No. 475 Mazgaon Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 5954 Street No. 74.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Desai & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

MORE THAN 100,000
CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling.
Mr. Bhimji K. Chotal, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes:—"I have tried many Astrologers, both native and European but I have found your work as the best of all."
Wonderful Annual Reading Re. 1, 5 years' Rs. 2-8. State birth, particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City.

FREE VAIDYA VIDYA
The interesting book useful to both men and women sent gratis and post free.
MADAN MANIARY PHARMACY, Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

Amusements.

GLOBE CINEMA.
SANDHURST ROAD.
TO-NIGHT 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
CARLO ALDINI
in
"WHO HAS SEEN BOBBY"
NEXT SATURDAY
RICHARD DIX
in
"THE GAY DEFENDER."

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
TILLIE'S PUNCTURED ROMANCE
featuring
LOUISE FAZENDA
and
CHESTER CONKLIN
Depicting in detail the deflated Love Debacle of Fascinating Tillie, Queen of the Circus.
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

Royal Opera House
1, 5, 7, 9 and 11.
MADAN THEATRES LTD.
SUPER PRODUCTION.
NAL DAMYANTI.
Featuring
PATIENCE COOPER,
MASTER MOHAN.
A Romantic Love Story.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 P.M.
ALL-TALKING-SINGING.
DANCING MUSICAL COMEDY.
FOX MOVIETONE FOLLIES
featuring
SUE CAROL
LOLA LANE
A hundred Broadway Shows rolled into one glorious spectacle.

EMPRESS THEATRE
1, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Honeymooning on an OCEAN OF LAUGHS
LOUISE FAZENDA
and
CLYDE COOK
IN
A SAILOR'S SWEETHEART
Heaven help the Sailors on a Night like this.
WARNER BROS. PICTURE.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
TALKING SINGING MUSICAL 11 PARTS

RAMON NOVARRO in Devil-May-Care

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

AKHIL BHARAT PRABHAT PHERI SANGH.

A special meeting of the representatives of the members of the Akhil Bharat Prabhat Pheri Sangha will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sheth Nomanis Dharamshala at the Fanaswadi Naka.

PROTEST AGAINST HEAVY SENTENCES.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of Jamnagar Praja Mandal (Bombay) to protest against the heavy sentences of seven years' imprisonment on three public workers, to-morrow (Saturday) at 8 (p.m.) at Hirabaug with Sjt. Vithaldas Vasanji in the chair.

VOLUNTEERS' RELIEF FUND

Strict possible economy observed on the occasion of the "Flag Salutation" ceremony performed on the 10th August 1930, has enabled the tenants of Pandurang Wadi (Girgaon) to donate to the above fund the sum of Rs. 31|13|9, out of their contributions.

SHREE SHIVAJIPATHAK.

In the annual meeting of the members of Shri Shivaji Pathak following appointments were made:—

Sjt. M. S. Botre, President; Sjt. K. N. Mahajan, Vice-Presdent; Sjt. S. K. Manjarekar, General Secretary; Sjt. V. G. Joshi, Captain of Satyagrahi Vols and Sjt. A. R. Khadye, Captain of Non-Satyagrahi volunteers.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Viceroy of India" with the mails from London of the 4th instant arrived at Port Said at 9-30 a.m. on the 10th instant and left there at 2-30 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the Mails from Bombay of 6th instant arrived at Aden at 7 p.m. on the 10th instant and left there at 1 a.m. the following day.

SOLEMN HIGH REQUIEM MASS.

There will be a Solemn Requiem High Mass for the repose of the soul of Dr. Valerian D'Souza, the first Indian R. C. Bishop of Mangalore, at 8 a.m. on Saturday, the 13th inst. at the Holy Name Church, Wodehouse Road, Fort. His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay will assist at the Mass Coram Pontifice. The Rev. Charles Ghezzi, S. J., will be the celebrant and The Very Rev. Valerian Gracias, D.D., will deliver the funeral oration.

IN AID OF "WANAR SENA"

—:o:—

Vijayakumari, the six years old kiddie of the "Wanar Sena" and Sushiladevi, a student of the Rashtriya Kanya Shala, pupils of Prataplal Bikanerwala, and the recipient of the gold medal from the "Natya Sammelan" will give a demonstration of oriental dancing and music on Saturday and Sunday, (13th and 14th inst.) at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Elphistone Theatre, in aid of the Wanar Sena and the Students' Union. There will be also performances on tabla, sarangi and Jaltarang. Sjt. Vishnusighjee, will give pieces of music. The rates will be Rs. 5/12, 4/8, 3/6, 2/4, 1/12, 1/2, 0/14, and 0/9. Tickets may be had at (1) Warnar Sena Office, (2) Elphistone Theatre.

Imperial Bank Rate Unchanged

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Sept. 11.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 5 per cent.—A. P.

NEW SUNDAY PAPER FOR BOMBAY

—:o:—

A new weekly known as "The Illustrated Sunday News" will appear in Bombay from September 21st. Mr. R. Venkatram has declared himself editor of this weekly.

GENERAL RALLY OF NATIONAL MILITIA.

—:o:—

A general rally of the National Militia will be held on Sunday at 7 a.m. at Gowalia Tank Maidan. Attendance is compulsory.

GIRLS NATIONAL BRIGADE.

—:o:—

There will be a general rally of Girls National Brigade to-day at 7-30 a.m. on the terrace of Dadabhai Manzil, Congress House.

ARRESTED FOR PICKETING.

—:o:—

Bhikh'a and Liladhar were arrested for foreign cloth picketing at Wari-Bunder Bridge on Thursday.

HONOURING THE RELEASED CONGRESSMEN.

—:o:—

(Through B.P.C.C.)

It is decided to have a procession of all volunteers released from jails so far, from the Congress House at 3-30 in the afternoon, on Saturday, the 13th instant.

CAN MR. HEALY BE MEMBER OF INQUIRY COMMITTEE ON POLICE EXCESSES?

Discussion In Corporation.

Can Mr. D. Healy, Commissioner of Police, be a member of the Committee appointed to enquire into police excesses at Wadala and Hornby Road? Mr. M. N. Talpade moved in the Bombay Municipal's Corporation's meeting on Thursday that Mr. D. Healy, Commissioner of Police be added as a member to the Committee appointed into police excesses at Wadala and Hornby Road.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai opposed the proposition and said Mr. Healy stood in the position of an accused person and as such he could not be a member of the Enquiry Committee. Besides he pointed out that on another occasion he was very courteously asked to join the Committee but he declined to be on the committee for want of time.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai also opined that certain allegations were made against the city police and therefore unless Mr. Healy was prepared to join the Committee, it was not right to take him on the committee.

Mr. P. J. Murzban suggested that Mr. Healy should be taken on the Committee as a member of the Corporation and not as a police chief.

Mr. E. R. Hirjeebehdin pointed out that when Mr. Healy's name was proposed on the Com. Enquiry it did not find a seconder. It was not fair therefore to blame him for not joining the committee.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar said by taking Mr. Healy on the Committee of Enquiry they would be placing Mr. Healy in judgment of his own actions. It was better therefore to call Mr. Healy as a witness.

Mr. H.A. Lalji, president ruled the proposition out of order as three months had not passed since the matter was discussed in which Mr. Healy's name was proposed on the committee and had not found a seconder. The matter was therefore dropped.

ATIYA BEGUNM'S LETTER "BE NOT RECORDED."

The Corporation then considered a letter from Atiya Begum.

Letter to the President, dated the 11th August 1930, from the Joint Honorary Secretary, Educational Reforsm Circle stating that in view of the defective system of education in India, a Society called the Educational Reforms Circle had been formed in Bombay under the leadership of Atiya Begum Saheba, the object of which was to bring about a reorganization of the Education Department by recommending such reforms as might be considered feasible and that an inaugural meeting of the Circle was held at the University Hall on Thursday, the 7th August last. Forwarding copies of the resolutions passed at the meeting together with a cursory report of the condition of the schools referred to therein, inviting particular attention to Resolutions Nos. 1 and 3 and expressing a hope that the Corporation will give support to their institution which has enlisted the cooperation of many prominent citizens in Bombay.

Resolutions above referred to:—

1. In view of the fact that the Primary Education has been a complete failure under the existing system of the Municipal Corporation it is urged that the Corporation should, in the interest of the public, overthrow the present Schools Committee and appoint a capable body of educationists to control the system of primary education in the City of Bombay.

2. In view of the fact that the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay has failed to bring about a satisfactory condition of primary education under their control, it is urged that the Government should suspend their grant given for the purpose to the Municipality and appoint an Enquiry Committee to look into the matter.

3. This Resolution urges the Government and the Municipal Corporation to appoint an independent Board of Directors comprising of prominent and experienced educationists to control the entire system of primary education in the Presidency of Bombay.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved that the letter be not recorded. Mr. Boman-Behram said Atya Begum Saheba was out to overthrow the Schools Committee and was always pouring tirade over that body. The only way to reply to her was not even to record the letter or resolutions passed under her leadership. Many other councillors supported the proposition and it was agreed to. Mr. Mohanlal Desai asked the President as to the meaning of "not recorded" and the President said it would not form part of the proceedings and would not remain on the minutes.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

UNIVERSITY'S REPRESENTATIVE TO COUNCIL

"War Council" To Picket To-day's Election

Sensational developments are expected in connection with to-day's general election to the Bombay Legislative Council from the Bombay University Constituency as the local "War Council" has decided to carry on vigorous picketing of the polling booth at the Convocation Hall.

It is understood that a large number of Congress volunteers, men as well as women, will be engaged in picketing since early morning.

Bombay alone has 2,700 voters out of the total of 6,000 voters of this constituency and the contest is likely to be interesting as there are four candidates for one seat. The real contest is expected to be between Dr. K. N. Ranina (Bombay) and Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara). The chances of the remaining two candidates, Mr. R. G. Pradhan and Major S. A. Paymaster, are not so bright.

SJT ABDULLA SETH JAILED FOR SIX MONTHS

—:o:—

Prof. Dharmanand Kosambi Succeeds Him At Ville Parle

Abdullah Seth, the "dictator" of Vile Parle Satyagraha Camp, who was arrested on Wednesday for picketing the polling booth at Andheri, was placed before the Resident Magistrate, Kurla, on Thursday. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine or in default two months' further rigorous imprisonment. He has been placed in "B" Class.

Prof. Dharmanand Kosambi succeeds Abdullah Seth as the "Dictator" of the Vile Parle Camp.

"Keep the fight going" was the brief message that Abdullah Seth gave to his friends who were present in the Court.

NATIONALIST SIKH CONGRESS PARTY.

—:o:—

Mr. Jamiat Singh, Secretary, Akali Dal, writes:—

With reference to the announcement in yesterday's "Chronicle" inviting the Sikhs who "want to work in the Congress" to be present in the Congress House tomorrow (Saturday) at 7 a.m. Sharp, (S.T.)

day (Thursday) at 1 p.m., several Sikhs had come at the appointed hour, but were disappointed at not finding the organisers of the party in the Congress premises. On enquiry from the Secretary of the B. P. C. C. I was informed by them that they had absolutely no knowledge of the meeting of such a party in the Congress House and in fact nobody had ever approached them suggesting the formation of the above party. I, therefore, presume that the announcement must have been sent by some interested person who is out to create trouble among the united Sikh community of Bombay. I inform the public that the Akali Dal of Bombay is a properly constituted body formed by Siri Guru Singh Sabha which is the representative body of the Sikhs of Bombay and is heartily co-operating with the Congress in all its activities and if any Sikh is desirous of "working in the Congress" he is quite welcome to join the Akali Dal.

National Militia Swadeshi Bazar

—:o:—

The Swadeshi Bazar organised by the National Mihtra will be opened on Sunday 14th at Madhav Baug. It presents a splendid opportunity to Swadeshi manufacturers and dealers. There has been a heavy rush for Stalls. A few are still available applications for which should be made to the Secretary National Mihtra, Congress House, Bombay.

CALL TO CENTRAL BOARD VOLUNTEERS.

—:o:—

The President of the B.P.C.C. wishes to meet all the volunteer Corps ni Bombay, who have taken interest in the National Movement, so the Captains of different Volunteer Corps working under the Central Bank of Bombay Volunteers Corps are requested to be present, with their full batch of Volunteers at the Congress House to-morrow (Saturday) at 7 a.m. Sharp. (S.T.)

Wilson Colleg Flag Incident Not Closed

—:o:—

Students Enter Classes With "No Regret" Badges

Exciting scenes were witnessed outside the Wilson College Thursday morning, when the College was to re-open. A large number were not at all satisfied at the notice put up by the Principal of the College to the effect that he would construe their attendance in College as an expression of regret for having "broken" College discipline in hoisting the National Flag on the Gandhi Day. A large number of Wilsonians gathered at the Chowpatty Band Stand at 10 a.m. in spite of the inclement weather. All those present put on pointed paper badges with the words "No Regret" on them and after the meeting marched in a procession to the College bearing a slogan-board with the words: "We come but without regret."

It appears that in the classes the Professors were asked to take roll call and only those students who regretted were asked to answer. The others were to be marked absent. Thereupon more than 200 students left their classes, while some others remained in the classes but while answering the roll call called out: "No Regret".

Meanwhile great excitement prevails among the Wilsonians and it is likely that to-day picketting may be resorted to. In this connection importance attaches to a general meeting of the students convened this morning at 8-30 a. m. at the Jinnah Hall to dcide on the future line of action.

—:o:—

WILSON COLLEGE STUDENTS MEETING.

With a view to chalk out their attitude in regard to the national flag incident at Wilson College, some of the students of the College have convened a meeting to-dav (Friday) at the Jinnah Hall at 8-30 a.m

BAN ON CONGRESS BULLETIN

—:o:—

Extended For 3 Months More

According to a notification, dated September 8th, by the Government of Bombay published in the "Government Gazette" on Thursday, the ban on the Congress Bulletin, which was extended for 2 months' from July 15th has been further extended for a period of 3 months beginning from September 15th.

FOREST OFFICER PERMITS CUTTING OF GRASS

—:o:—

Villagers' Unity Tells!

(Through Borivli Village Congress Committee)

BORIVLI Sept. 10.

The villagers of Juchandra and surrounding villages were much agitated on account of the Patils and Police officers objecting to the cutting and removing of grass from the reserved forest. They decided to start Satyagraha on Tuesday the 9th inst.

Accordingly the villagers of Juchandra, Gulte, Bhynder, Panju, Ghatdev etc., assembled in the Maruti Temple and offered prayers.

The Satyagrahis with about 300 villagers, on reaching the spot, were met by the Forest Officer, the Magistrate, the Police Superintendent and a number of armed police.

The Forest Officer asked the leader the purpose of their march, and told them that they were entitled to cut and remove the grass, and added that no restriction on that account existed. Thus the Satyagrahis attained their object without any clash.

Weekly Weather Report

—:o:—

POONA, Sept. 11.

The Special Weekly Weather Report for the week ending 10th September:—

Monscon is strong in Peninsula as far north as Berar and East Central Provinces and slightly more than normally active in Burma. Marked activities in the Peninsula associated with depression which on the 7th morning formed off Orissa and Ganjam coast, after unsettled weather in the Bay commencing 4th. The depression moved slowly westwards and having crossed the coast on the 8th afternoon, lay with the lowest pressured between Chanda and Seoni on 10th morning. Widespread and locally heavy rain fell along and near the track, depression in Gopalpur and Chandbali reporting 4 inches each on 7th, Akola and Panbhant 4 each on 8th and Bombay 22 on the 9th. Weather continuel dry in north-west India and in and near the United Provinces.—A. P.

Further Rainfall Of 8 Inches In Bombay

—:o:—

POONA, Sept. 11.

Yesterday's depression over the Central Provinces has elongated into a through of low pressure stretching from Upper Sind to Circars Coast and appears to be less active to-day. Monsoon continues strong in Upper Burma and from Konkan to East Central Provinces and Hyderabad and has given normal amount of rainfall in Malabar and in Bengal and Orissa.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Berar, Konkan, Bombay Deccan North Hyderabad and Malabar; local in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, West Central India East Central Provinces and Madras Deccan; while a few falls have occurred in Assam, United Provinces, West Central Provinces the Punjab Hills, Gujarat, North West Frontier Province, South Hyderabad and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair one inch; Maindalay three; Monywa two; Barsein one and a half; Gwa, Maymyo, Yamethin one; Darjeeling six; Balasore one; Saugor Island and Cherrapunji three quarters; Akola and Jagdalpur one and a half; Mussooree one; Bhopal and Chanda three quarters; Amraoti, Lucknow and Dehra Dun a half; Dalhousie one; Surat a half; Bombay eight; Ratnagiri five; Khandala four; Parbhani three; Mahabaleshwar two; Marmagao, Nizamabad and Mercara one and a half; and Ahmedagar, Sholapur, Aurangabad and Raichut one.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Upper Burma, in Berar and adjoining portions of Deccan, increare in Orissa and the neighbouring portions of North Madras Coast and East Cental Provinces; in South Konkan, South Bombay Deccan, Mysore and Malabar and extend in South Gujarat.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy falls will continue in Konkan and may extend into North Malabar and Coorge.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

—:o:—

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 11-9-30 Colaba Point 7.50", Fort 8.89", J. J. Hospital 9.82".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 78.90", Fort 80.48", J J. Hospital 86.37".

Total for the corresponding period of 1928 Colaba 75.91", Fort 106.01", J. J. Hospital 81.16.

Total for the corresponding period of 1929 Colaba Point 48.77", Fort 68.43", J. J. Hospital 54.93.

Currency Dept. Accounts

—:o:—

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 7th Sept. 1930 is given below:—

(In thousands of rupees):—

Notes in circulation, 169,58,45.

Reserve:—Coin and bullion:—

In India:—

Silver coin 115,31,65

Gold coin 32,27,64.

Silver bullion 5,99,67.

Securities (purchase price):—

In India 14,76,15.

In England 1,23,34.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS

—:o:—

The fifth Criminal Sessions of this year commence at the High Court on Thursday Mr. Justice Baker presiding.

There are 23 cases on the calendar with 45 accused. Among these cases, 7 are for murder, 4 for attempt to murder, 6 for kidnapping and rape, 2 for forgery, 8 for housebreaking and theft, and 1 for rioting.

Some minor cases of kidnapping and theft were taken up by his Lordship and a common jury.

PEACEFUL FEELINGS AT DHARAVI

—:o:—

Hindus Regret Damages To Mosque

The following is a statement issued to the Press, by Mr. Vaikunth A. Desai regarding the situation at Dharavi:—

"On Sunday evening at about 5 p.m., I was asked to remain in Dharavi and try to bring about peace between the South Indians and Mahomedans there. On going there, I found that Moulana Irfan of the Khilafat Committee was there, and was good enough to call Mr. Fateh Mahomed Maniar, Mr. Zuber and Mr. Haji, the Captains of the three Muslim Volunteer Corps, that were already there. They agreed to co-operate and work with me to the same end. The Congress was good enough to send their ambulance corps and several volunteers.

The tension of feelings was very high on both the sides and it got aggravated by crowds of Muslims from Madanpura and Bhendy Bazaar who came in large numbers, practically the whole. On Monday when Sirdar Suleman Cassum Mitha came over there after consulting the Mahomedan leaders, it was decided that a meeting of the leaders of both parties be convened and the terms arrived at be announced by me in the presence of Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee Mayor of Bombay, and Dr. Deshmukh.

At the meeting I stated that the South Indians who carried the Ganpati procession on the 6th never intended to injure the feelings of the Mahomedans by playing music before the Mosque, and that they had already expressed their regret and the trouble arose after it had passed the zone. I was authorized by the South Indians to assure the Mahomedans that none of them wanted to injure their religious feelings and were really sorry if they were hurt.

As to the little damages to the glasses and windows of the Mosque and to a Mahomedan shop-keeper, I announced at the meeting that a Hindu friend of mine felt very hurt that any religious place should have been stoned, and I was authorized to make a statement that the damage to the Mosque as also to the shop-keeper will be made good, and that Sardar Suleman Cassum Mitha kindly stood surety for me assuring the Mahomedans there that my promise will be carried out. I also thanked Superintendent Bull, the Police and the different Volunteer Corps who worked strenously and hard for hours together after I had my say.

The Sardar requested the Mahomedans to accept my offer and asked them to live as good friends and brothers as they lived up to now. Then Cassum Patel embraced Subbiah Mistry, and there was greetings between all the Mistress and the Mahomedan leaders.

We went to Dharvai to-day and saw once more the Hindu and Mahomedan leaders and found them perfectly in good mood and enxious to live as good friends.

—:o:—

11 Picketers Arrested

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 11.

The picketing of the Modern High School continued to-day and the police have arrested eleven more picketers.—A. P.

U. S. Beat Britain In Polo.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

New York.—In the second match of the Westchester Polo Cup series this year the United States beat Britain by fourteen goals to nine.—Reuter.

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GANDHI TUNICS.

—:o:—

Latest Paris Winter Fashions.

NEW MODELS SHOWN IN FRENCH SALONS.

Paris, Aug. 1.—(A. P.)—Gandhi tunics have made their bow to the world in the Paris salons where winter styles are being shown. Blouses of India print, handblocked on wood from Kashmir are another of the offerings.

India prints fit right in with the winter color scheme of rich browns, red, blues and greens favored in a score of Paris dressmaking establishments.

The fickle fashion makers suddenly have switched over from tucked in blouses, familiarly called "tuck-ins" to "tuck-outs" or tunics, which are worn outside the skirts. The Gandhi tunics reach 12 to 18 inches below the waistline and follow the lines of an ordinary blouse.

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—:o:—

NEW YORK MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931.

New York, Sept.	11.
Previous Closing Rate	11.54
To-day's Opening	11.51
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	11.36
Difference	—.18
Broach Expectation A/M. Rs	206

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931.

Liverpool, Sept	11
Previous Closing	6.12
To-day's Opening	6.18
Difference	+.06
To-day's Closing	6.13
Difference	+.01

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Sept.	11.
Silver Ready	16 10 0
Lower	0 2 0
Silver Forward	16 10 0
Lower	0 2 0
India sold	

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Sept	11.
Bhadrava	47 10 0
Ashwin	47 5 0

TRANSFERS FROM DELHI JAIL.

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Sept. 11.

Choudhry Afzal Haq, ex-Punjab M.L.C., and member of the last Congress Working Committee was transferred from Delhi to Goradhapur Jail.

Sjt. Raja Rao, Secretary, A. I. C. C., is transferrd to Cannanor (Malabar, Madras), Jail.

Members of the Working Committee who are still in Delhi jail are Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel, and Sjt. Mathuradas Tricumji.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1930.

THE DESERTERS

—:o:—

Taking the proferred cue with grateful promptitude, the opponents of the Congress and the National Demand have been freely accusing Gandhiji and the Nehrus of changing their position. A careful perusal of the correspondence will show that nothing of the kind was done by the distinguished leaders. All that happened was that an unequivocal demand for the "substance of Independence" was later elaborated at length to leave no doubt in the mind of anybody regarding the minimum that would satisfy India. And in view of the extreme ambiguity of the Viceroy's letter it was not only necessary but an imperative duty on the part of the leaders to explain their own point of view in very definite language. Specially when they felt and felt rightly, as past events prove, "that there is a vast difference between the two positions." Where Pundit Motilal visualises free India enjoying a status different in kind from the present as a result of deliberations at the proposed Round Table Conference, the Viceroy's letter merely commits him, his Government and the British Cabinet to "an earnest desire to assist Indians to obtain as large a degree of management of their own affairs as can be shown to be consistent with making provision for those matters in regard to which they are not at present in a position to assume responsibility." Will Dr. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar tell their countrymen if they had even discussed with Lord Irwin what "safeguards" he had in view and if they had satisfied themselves that these "safeguards" were not such as to make the "Dominion Status" a mockery, before they embarked on their peace mission? Critics of the Congress are charging its leaders with inconsistency because they cannot explain why the Viceroy hints at undefined safeguards as if they were "reservations" to be made by the British Government. Nor can they explain the Viceroy's refusal to face the question of a right implicit in Dominion Status. Indeed, it is the enemies and opponents of the Congress that are guilty of inconsistency. They asked for,—in this they were supported even by the "Times of India"—clear definitions. The demand was ignored. But Government were not blamed. The Congress insisted on clear definitions. It is guilty of a horrible offence! Misrepresentation could not go further except in the case of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru. He has been quoted with the appropriate amount of outraged sentiments, as saying: "For myself I delight in warfare. It makes me feel that I am alive." But none has been scrupulous and decent enough to reproduce the vital part of what he said ".....but I realise that most people are not warlike and like peace, so I try hard to suppress myself and take a peaceful view."

But misrpresentations cannot make the Round Table Conference less of a farce nor can they deceive India regarding the real cause of the Viceregal ambiguity or the breakdown of the peace talks. The most conclusive proof that Government do not mean "business"—even as understood by Sriyut Tej Bahadur Sapru—is provided by a list of the nobodies who have accepted the invitation to attend the Round Table Conference on behalf of India. A close scrutiny of the list will prove even to some of the favoured persons, that a graver and more deliberate wrong to India is impossible to conceive. We challenge Sriyut Sapru, who talks of country being above parties, to say that the 50 delegates "represent" even a thousandth part of the country. A perusal of the list even by a superficial observer cannot but leave the clearest impression on the mind that the guiding principle of the choice was not freedom for India so much as the perpetuation of her slavery. The country is above parties. But may we ask in the name of patriotism, if this list does not place the country even below individuals and if the 'honour" to them is not an insult to the country?

In this connection, we note that Dr. Moonje is one of the invitees. This is natural enough. For if communalism is to be the 'piece de resistance' in this farce. Doctor Moonje is eminently the man to keep one end up. True there have been some minor lapses into nationalism by offering Forest Satyagraha and reading seditious literature in pursuance of the Congress campaign, as were duly wired to the newspapers. But they provide the setting to bring into bolder relief his claims—shared in equal proportions and without any quarrel regarding weightage and the like by many others not excluding Shriyuts Jinnah and Jayakar, between whom there seems to be a keen rivalry as to which of them will prove more loyal to Lord Irwin than to India—to a star turn. We congratulate Government on this brilliant catch. But incidentally we wonder when Doctor Moonje first received the invitation or made a move to receive it. We also wonder if Mr. Kelkar is trying for an eleventh-hour qualification. He must succeed. For none is more worthy of "representing" India than a patriot who is anxious to protect the "intelligence of British statesmen" even though it involves an "insult" not only to the intelligence but also to the national self-respect of Indians. Mr. Kelkar must certainly be nominated to fill the vacancy caused by Srivut Purshottamdas Thakurdas. We heartily congratulate the latter on his refusal to be a party to a gross and calculated betrayal of his country. His decision may rob him of the doubtful honour of joining the ranks of communal "representatives". But he has the satisfaction to know that he is standing by the nation.

THE REPRESENTATIVES WHO DON'T REPRESENT

—:o:—

When the Round Table Conference idea was first mooted, it was intended to make up for the root defect of the Simon show which rigorously left out Indians from its composition. It was thus implicit in the remedial proposal to get together at the Round Table Conference a collection of Indians representative of Indian political opinion. But the lot that has now been selected is scarcely representative of any considerable shade of political sentiment in the country. The irony of the situation is that most of these elect were themselves eager to let the world know that they were not in a position to deliver the goods. Syt Pheroze Sethna used to be as clear as Mr. Sastri that any settlement made at this precious Conference would not bind any one—not even the signatories—for the simple reason that not one of them could honestly call himself an agent or mandatory of any important group in the country. But the misfortune is that no organised manifestation has been made so far to let these elect and their patron, Lord Irwin, know that they do not represent any section of public opinion in India. In India of course, we have no doubt about the non-representative character of the Jayakars and Jinnahs who between them have brought forth this horrible abortion. And so the duty plainly devolves, on all spokesmen of Indian public opinion, on all bodies representing such opinion to make it clear beyond the possibility of a doubt that none of the persons picked out by the Viceroy represents either the Congress or the intelligentsia, or the workers and peasants, or merchants and traders. We would call upon bodies like the Indian Merchants' Chamber—which have set a laudable example in regard to elections to the legislatures,—or the Vyapari Mahamandal, or even the Hindu Mahasabha, to declare unambiguously that the ladies and gentlemen pitched upon by Lord Irwin to do his bidding at the Conference do not represent Indian opinion, nor will they in any way bind India.

THE ELECTIONS FIASCO

—:o:—

The deep hold the Congress propaganda for the boycott of the Legislatures has secured in the mind of the voters is clearly evident in the reports from all over the country regarding the indifference of the people towards the new elections. Polling booths were generally deserted and the persistence of the few that did elect to record their votes was in illuminating contrast with the attitude of the many who sympathised actively with the picketers. In Bombay city the torrential rains came to the rescue of the candidates and enabled them to petition successfully for the postponement of the elections. In Gujarat the reports from Ahmedabad, Nadiad, Surat and other places show how determined the voters were not to flout the Congress mandate and how ridiculous was the position of those who insisted on flouting it. In Ahmedabad, according to the "Times of India," only 250 voters "seem to have exercised the franchise" for the non-Mahomedan City constituency. It is probable that the deposits of two candidates will have to be forfeited, so poor was the public response to their electoral appeal. In Nadiad by 3 p.m. out of 4,100 voters only 13 had come forward to record their votes. In Poona only 20 per cent. have gone to the polls. At Dholera by 6 p.m. not a single vote was recorded. In Madras for the Central Landholders' seat in the Legislature of the Province Dr. Subbarayan, the Chief Minister, was elected having secured 21 votes, while his opponent polled 18, 67 per cent. from the Landholders' group abstaining from participation in the election. For a large number of seats all over the country the interest in the elections is so meagre that candidates have walked in unopposed. The question is whom will the legislators truly represent? On no account can they be called the representatives of the people. The Government may not care to admit it, but the elections fiasco is a triumph for the Congress.

ALL IS WELL

—:o:—

All is well—between the Permanent Mandates' Commission and the British Government—now over the question of Palestine. "Misunderstandings" may have arisen but a British Official Wireless message from London says that on Tuesday the discussion on Palestine affairs at the meeting of the League Council cleared up "misunderstandings." British representatives emphasized that all that the Mandatory Power desired was to promote harmony between Arab and Jew. The British Government were awaiting the report from their expert on land settlement and colonization, Sir John Simpson. After studying it they will "present a full statement about their intention regarding future policy in Paestine." Will not the League Council please wait? It agreed to wait. The Arabs like good boys should also wait, hoping for the plums. Meanwhile, Jewish capital pours in their land and Jewish colonists declare that it is iniquitous even to ask them to agree to a proposal for the levy of income tax. However, Britain warns both Arab and Jew that "prosperity of Palestine cannot be assured by the Mandatory Power unless good will is displayed by both sections of the population". Nobody asked at the League Council table what Britain had done or immediately proposed to do to take a hand in promoting the good-will. The League Council was busy in removing "misunderstanding" between its own Commission and Britain.

A WORD TO SYT. PHEROZE SETHNA

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Of the ladies and gentlemen who have been honoured by the Viceroy with his commands to attend the Round Table Conference, there are many who were singing a different tune only the other day. I take, for example, Sir Pheroze C. Sethna. Was it not he who said, only a few brief weeks ago, that no one but the Congress and its leader Mr. Gandhi can deliver the goods so far as the Indian people were concerned? Was it not he who implied that no settlement of the Indian question would be worth the paper on which it was written, unless the leaders of the Congress concurred? The honourable gentleman may have forgotten his own utterances now that the Viceroy has been pleased to recognise his services in an infinite variety of ways. But is that any reason why he should overlook the fact that he is a native of India, and that the most substantial interests he represents are Indian? That those interests are dependent for their existence and prosperity on the good-will of India and the Indian people? That in the interests of those institutions and organisations, even if not for the sake of his patriotism it would be unwise for him to attend the Round Table Conference as the nominee of Government.—Yours, etc.,

SHAREHOLDER,
in one of the concerns Sir P. C. Sethna presides over

WHOM DO THEY REPRESENT ?

—:o:—

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In to-day's issue of your paper there appears a list of some Bombay politicians to whom the invitations are sent for the coming Round Table Conference. In that list one finds the names of two Parsee politicians. They are Sirs. Pheroze Sethna and Cowasji Jehangir. I do not know whom these people will represent in the Round Table Conference. If they are going to represent the community to whom they have the honour to belong, then say, Sir that not only I but the majority of the members of my community will disown them as their representatives. When the Congress, the greatest National institution, has declared its mandate of boycotting the R. T. C., we the Parsees think that it is the duty, nay it is the religion, of every person who calls himself or herself Indian to carry out the mandate of the Congress. We know, Sir, that Congress alone represents the country, that the voice of the Congress is the voice of people and those who defy it are, to use the mildest language, traitors to their country. Perhaps Sir Pheroze Sethna and Sir Cowasji Jehangir may say that they do not belong to the Congress. But, Sir, that does not mean that they should go to England, attend the Round Table Conference and speak there on behalf of the community or the country. If they want to attend the Conference let them do so in their own individual capacity. Let them declare openly before sailing for England that they are going to attend the R. T. C. in their own individual capacity and that they have no following in their own community or country.

These words, Sir, which I have applied to Sirs. P. Sethna and Cowasji Jehangir, can be equally applied to all the non-Parsee politicians who will go to attend the R. T. C.

In case no such statement issues from these two gentlemen I think our friend Mr. Barjorji Bharucha must convene, under the auspices of his Sabha, a Parsee meeting and pass a resolution condemning the attitude of these men and declaring in unmistakable term that they do not represent the Parsee community.—Yours, etc.

K. T. SHROFF.

August, 10.

POLITICS AND WEATHER.

POINTS OF SIMILARITY.

(BY A POLITICAL WEATHERCOCK.)

The excellent "Weather Forecast" published in these columns last week has set me furiously to think. A few years ago, a newspaper published under the caption of "The Weather" not only the reports of the meteorological department about rainfall and the velocity of the wind but also the useful piece of information that Mr. Jayakar was to make an electioneering tour and Mr. Satyamurti was to address a meeting. There was no explanation for thus mixing up politics with the news about the weather unless the printer's devil or the sub-editor's angel considered these honourable gentlemen to be political weathercocks. Although humble and as unknown to honour as to "honours," the present writer also belongs to the same tribe. Like the man of whom the poet sang:

Stiff in opinions, always in the wrong
Was everything by turns and nothing long,"

I have been a Moderate, Tilakite, Home-ruler, Liberal, Satyagrahi (in theory), Swarajist, Responsivist, Progressivist, United Nationalist, Congress Democrat, Simple Independent, Complex Congressman—and am at present in search of a Centre Party. Unfortunately, have yet to discover a centre (although I know the two extremes well) before I can discover a party. If I cannot find a panty just precisely half-way between the Government and the Congress, somewhere midway between Sabarmati and Simla, I shall form a new one. I shall, of course, include in it those peripatetic politicians. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar, although I expect the latter to leave it within a week after joining it. My designation is, therefore, not a joke but a fact—a grim fact, if you will, like "those terrible realities of the situation" (namely, the frowns of the bureaucrats) which the Liberals are always facing.

* * *

But I digress. The more one thinks of it, indeed, the more one is convinced that the weather has many a semblance to politics. The vagaries of the weather may aptly be compared to the whims of a Government which is as remote and inscrutable as the very Heavens. There are "depressions" in the country as well as the Bay, there are disturbances of nature as of the Afridis on the Frontier, political temperatures also rise and fall, political atmospheres become clear and political skies cloudy. If we have no accurate political barometers for measuring these currents and no meteorological departments to forecast political changes, that is a reflection not on political weather but on us. "The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars but in ourselves." When the British newspapers discuss the political situation in India or a British Cabinet Minister makes a dull speech on it to a bored audience, do they not have the familiar note—"the situation is better as there has been a good monsoon and crops are thriving"? Only men do not always thrive when the crops do because politics are not wholly dependent on the weather. On the contrary, a Sanskrit adage makes the weather dependent on the King, that is, on a political unit. Parodying the imperialistic slogan of Trade following the Flag, Edward Carpenter caustically observed that for the subject-nations, "Famine follows the Flag."

* * *

By the way, I have often wondered why this mysterious "depression" in the Bay keeps on moving. This "depression," we are told, is either forming or moving. "Political depression," I can understand. It involves small audiences at political meetings, lack of funds for political parties, inertia and lethargy all round, the leaders blaming the people for their refusal to follow them, the people castigating the leaders for their refusal to follow them. But what is this weather-depression which instead of generating depressing heat causes local or general rainfall? For the moment, the only thing depressing is the optimism of those who have hitched their political waggon to the round star of a huge table in London. This optimism is more depressing than much of the pessimism we have known. It is as depressing as the recent depression in the Bay which, I understand, is now moving southward.

As Sjt. B. F. Bharucha would have said, while India is oppressed, her industries are depressed, her ardent desires are suppressed, her liberties are repressed, are not the carpet Knights of the Round Table still impressed? So let us have more of the Weather Forecasts, please.

G. L. M.

8th Sept., 1930.

SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

—:o:—

BOYCOTT FOREIGN PROVISIONS.

II.
(BY V. M.)

In the first article, which appeared in these columns on the 10th instant, a table was given indicating imports of such merchandise into India as can easily be replaced by Indian products or the consumption of which can be given up entirely. In the present article the following table is given to show the imports of these goods during the second quarters of the last three years. The second quarter of 1930 synchronised with the Mahatma's Great March. A study of these figures will, therefore, be found interesting:—

Items.	1928 (In lakhs of Rs.)	1929 (In lakhs of Rs.)	1930 (In lakhs of Rs.)
SOAPS:	45	48	39
PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.			
Bacon and Hams ...	2.61	2.69	2.48
Biscuits and Cakes ...	11.40	12.04	9.89
Butter ...	.46	.90	1.13
Canned or bottled fruits ...	2.66	3.82	3.49
Tinned or canned fish ...	7.21	6.73	5.56
Vegetable products (vegetable ghee, fat, etc.) ...	54.78	33.70	20.21
Other canned or bottled provisions ...	15.27	17.00	15.03
Cheese ...	1.73	2.12	1 82
Cocoa and Chocolates ...	.89	.84	.61
Confectionery ...	3.15	2.95	2.47
Farinaceous foods ..	7.98	7.45	10.14
Milk foods for invalids and infants ...	7.38	8.52	6.74
Other sorts (Farinaceous) ...	7.69	5.91	6.36
Jams and Jellies ...	1.94	2.05	1.69
Milk condensed and preserved with milk cream ..	20.35	20.41	19.98
Pickles, Chutnies, condiments ...	1.24	1.39	1.08
Other sorts of provisions ..	4.20	5.53	4.21
	150.94	134.05	112.89
LIQUORS.			
Ale, Beer, and Porter ...	27.11	29.63	24.87
Spirits ...	55.11	58.87	50.18
Wines ...	6.34	8.09	4.90
	88.56	96.59	79.95
CIGARETTES. (See note below.)	48.68	45.00	39.00
APPAREL.			
Apparel (including drapery, uniforms) ...	18.17	14.88	15.25
Hats, caps, bonnets, hatters' ware ...	7.78	5.70	4.64
Gold and Silver threads ...	7.89	7.11	8.10

(Continued on Page 5.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Unfortunate Omissions.

It is difficult to describe the shock with which we missed some worthy names from the list of delegates to the Round Table Conference. We carefully scanned the list without success. We organised search parties to go over it from top to bottom and from bottom to top. Both reported failure. None had seen Mr. Shaukat Ali or Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan. And yet the one has been the hero of many battles of truce and the other the champion of no minor skirmishes if only in drawing rooms and newspaper reports prepared by himself. Why, these two gentlemen, between themselves once managed to draw out the whole male Muslim population of Allahabad including the sick, the aged and the cripple, with a few thousand children and ladies thrown in! To ignore such men is an unpardonable sin. They must be invited. No conference, such as the Round Table Conference is intended to be, can be complete without Mr. Shaukat Ali's impressionist eloquence or Dr. Khan's inevitable autobiographical incursions into the past.

"Proposals Of A Lunatic."

The Peace Correspondence would reveal to any impartial observer that the demands formulated by the Indian leaders were the most reasonable that any representatives of a country, situated as India is, could have made a basis of settlement with Great Britain which has been dominating over the country for such a long time. But, as we have pointed out so often, India's opponents refuse to judge them by the standards of political justice. The "Daily Telegraph" describes Gandhiji's terms as "impossible" and "proposals of a lunatic", meaning evidently that sanity is synonymous with the Imperialistic doctrine of the mastery or one country over another. That "friend" of India, the "Statesman" is also annoyed at the insolence of the slaves. "In this correspondence we see them strutting upon the stage as the victors in a great struggle whose only purpose is to dictate humiliating terms to a defeated foe". The settled habit of 150 years does not enable our masters to regard India as any thing but their property without any claim to existence as a free country.

J'y Suis, J'y Reste.

Mahatma Gandhi has rightly said that there is no "change of heart" in our masters. Every criticism that has appeared in the organs of the British Nation, whether in England or in India, is based on the unholy principle of "J'y suis, j'y reste." India has no business to raise the question of the ownership of her own house, for the all-sufficient reason that she is not in possession. That the question of right does not affect the Indian problem is evident from the obvious glee with which the "Statesman" welcomes the chances of the Simon Scheme, as also from the ill-concealed hope that the breakdown of peace negotiations will have a reaction on American public opinion in favour of Britain. The cat is out of the bag. The little of the hypocritical solicitude shown for India was not because of righteous motives but owing to the fear of American public opinion! Our only comment is that we hope the full text of the correspondence has reached America without being censored.

The Keynote.

Things are, officially, settled down at Buenos Aires, and "all is now quiet" and will be in view of the announcement that "the city will be administered like an armed fortress until all danger is averted." General Uriburu, the new President, made a slight mistake before "averting the danger". He did not know how to recognise friends from foes. On Monday his troops fired upon a number of citizens of Buenos Aires, thinking they were supporters of ex-President Irigoyen, while as a matter of fact "thousands of them were celebrating deliriously Uriburu's coup d'etat." The new President is giving more "coups." The provisional Government has dissolved the Municipal Council and the ex-President and his colleagues have been placed on board a cruiser. Uriburu starts thus with a clean slate and hopes to secure American support by declaring that he is keen on "close co-operation with the United States" and that the "Pan-American Union will be the keynote of his administration." The fallen Irigoyen also used to say this, but the revolution is a fait accompli and the American Government will be ready to co-operate with him, provided he is ready, of course, to ask for loans and give concessions for American capitalists to "develop" his country.

Communal Question Will Loom Large In London

—:o:—

IF WILL BREAK UP CONFERENCE AND DISGRACE INDIA.

THEREFORE, PATRIOTIC INDIANS MUST BOYCOTT R. T. C.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Sept. 11.

Delhi received the news announcing the personnel of the Round Table Conference with reticence and indifference. In the first place many of the names published are little known here and secondly claims of Delhi have been completely ignored. It will be noted that Delhi for the present returns to representatives to the Legislative Assembly from its mixed constituency. The Punjab Chamber of Commerce and other bodies which submitted memoranda to the Simon Commission had urged for the creation of a Legislative Council for Delhi failing which a special Committee of the Central Legislature to frame laws suitable to conditions prevailing in Delhi province. The Simon Commission, however, recommended no change with the exception that elections to one seat in the federal Assembly were to be from different municipal bodies in order to carry the principle of indirect representations to its logical conclusions.

MUSLIMS KEENLY DISAPPOINTED.

This recommendation found acceptance with neither Hindus nor with Mussalmans. Later those who already felt aggrieved at the present state of affairs (when owing to mixed electorates they had little chance of returning representation to the Assembly) found the Simon recommendations even worse. For if they had some chance to-day there was none if the Simon recommendations were accepted by Government. Municipal bodies in Delhi, they held, were packed bodies with Hindu majorities who would never give them a chance for representation. Mussalmans of Delhi had, therefore, set their eyes on the Round Table Conference to remedy their grievance and announcement of personnel has keenly disappointed them.

COMMUNAL QUESTION WILL LOOM LARGE.

I also understand that the Hindu Mahasabha will shortly issue a statement disassociating itself from the London Conference and stating that the Hindu personnel of the delegation does not represent Hindu-India. A prominent Hindu told me that though he was not a Congressman he felt Mahatma Gandhi was wise in refusing to walk into the Sapru-Jayakar parlour. India will gain nothing from this Conference, but on the other hand it will lose a great deal. For the personnel provides sufficient guarantee that it will not be the constitutional but the communal question which will loom large in London.

REACTING MONTFORD DRAMA.

Communal wrangles would not only break up the Conference, but would prejudice world opinion against India. It would be best for all patriotic Indians to boycott the Conference. "As no constitution would be acceptable to the masses without the Congress agreeing to it, so no communal settlement would be acceptable to Hindus unless the accredited leaders of their community set their seal to it. If Government wanted to react the drama of the Montford Reforms let them do so, but let us not be a party to it."

VAGARIES OF THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

Forward Business Must Go : Fit Case For Public Inquiry

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 11.

The Directors of the Share Market again met to-day to consider the question of re-opening of forward and cash business which remains closed for the past two months. As usual they passed away time in useless discussion as there is no sound reason to keep the market closed any longer. It is said that the Board have assured the Bulls to help them and are carefully reading and studying the rules to find out something which will help them in keeping the market closed as long as it desires. The meeting dispersed without coming to any decision.

It may be recalled that two months back, when the political situation in this country took a serious turn, the Share Market was encircled with very bearish atmosphere and it looked as if some Bear raids would result in serious declines. Thus the Board of Directors suddenly decided to close down cash and forward business. Some cash scrips were allowed in shares, which had nothing to do with forward business.

Thus it can safely be said that there was nothing wrong with the cash section and only forward business needed some protection for the safety of the market.

A TEMPORARY MOVE.

The action of the Board in the earlier days met with general approval as it was a temporary move. The Board has nothing to do with Bulls and Bears as well as ups and downs in prices of shares. The Board is understood always to adopt an impartial attitude in the interest of genuine investors for the safety of the market. But after closing down of business, the attitude of the Board has been severely critisized not only by Bears but by general investing public as well as 'bona fide' financial interests. The inability of the Board to reopen trading as early as possible has caused suspicion in some quarters and their action so far amounts to, nothing less than helping Bulls who may be in distress according to their opinion.

Whatever may be the reasons behind the amazing silence of the Board, there are issues of vital importance involved in the speculative operations which the Board seems to ignore.

It is a well-known fact that forward business has decreased considerably and only powerful operators carried on some business, knowing fully well about the grave developments of the political situation. Thus there is no case made out for any help being given to them. There is only a small section which is interested in speculative business which can be better termed as gambling. It is this section's business and members of it are concerned with profits and losses. The Board is not supposed to help either Bulls or Bears and any such move on the part of the Board directly or indirectly is sure to cast a reflection on the prestige of the Board.

The Directors of the Board are elected members and are morally bound to act according to the wishes of their electors and not according to their own whims in the interest of a particular section.

UNDESIRABLE STOPPAGE.

Money Market is easy and there are no borrowers of money even at lower rates. Then why this undesirable stoppage of business on Stock Exchange? Is there a single member on the Board who can come out with a statement of the present situation of the Share Market and explain to the general public their attitude?

In keeping the usual business closed, the prices of shares remain unadjusted according to the developments in various industries and it is beyond the power of the Board to maintain prices according to its own imagination. No power on earth can succeed in keeping prices at undue level.

It may be within the rules to stop cash business and perhaps the Board can prevent Brokers from doing business in their own names. But how can the Board stop a holder of his shares to sell them out when he is in need of cash? Crores of rupees are invested by 'bona fide' investors, under the belief that shares can be bought and sold at any time. Large sums of money are given as loans against the securities of shares, but unfortunately the Board seems to have ignored this vital point and to care for only a handful of speculators.

Is speculation in shares a necessity? Speculation has done more harm to 'bona fide' investors and hundreds have lost their fortune. Those who used to control prices by unlimited speculative dealings, had also to meet with failures. Even at present the market remains closed in the interest of speculators alone at the expense of 'bona fide' investors.

However, if the Board do not care to envisage the situation in its true perspective, it will be disastrous to allow such powers being vested in them.

If the Board fail to take proper remedial steps immediately, it will be necessary to hold a public inquiry into the matter with a view to abolish forward business. Real cash business on the lines of Calcutta and other Stock Exchanges is the only solution to safeguard interests of investors and this is the only way to attract capital to build national industries.

ELECTIONS IN MADRAS

—:o:—

No Picketing By Congress Volunteers

MADRAS, Sept. 11.

Out of nine candidates for the four seats from the City non-Mahomedan constituency of the Madras Legislative Council, Dr. Natesa Mudaliar, Mr. Madanagopal Naidu, Mr. Sundararao Naidu and Mr. Swami Venkatchalam were declared elected this afternoon. Except Mr. Swami Venkatchalam, who was once leader of the Congress Party in the last Council and who has now declared himself as an Independent the others belong to the "Justice" Party.

Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Iyer, Advocate was declared elected for the University seat in the Madras Legislative Council.—A. P.

DESH SEVIKAS PICKET NASIK ELECTION

—:o:—

175 Out Of 6,000 Voters Vote

(From A Correspondent.)

NASIK, Sept. 11.

The election booths never assumed such a deserted appearance as to-day owing to the most vigorous and enthusiastic picketing by Saffron robed Desh sewikas and other Congress volunteers. The voting was very poor as only 175 out of nearly 6,000 voters dared to defy the Congress mandate. Picketers and other nationalist who were busy throughout the whole day, moving through the streets from one booth to the other, advising the people to obey the Congress mandate. In the evening a huge procession paraded the streets. The Congress programme has thus met with a unique success.

FOREST SATYAGRAHA STRONG IN SATARA

—:o:—

Baba Lele Jailed

(From A Correspondent.)

WAI, Sept. 11.

Baba Lele, the chief of the Satara Shibir broke Forest Law at Bopardi yesterday. The grass was auctioned at Wai. After the meeting and the procession were over, he was arrested.

His trial took place to-day. He did not take part in the proceedings. He was convicted under the Forest Act and given six months' simple imprisonment. He has been recommended for B Class. He was taken to Satara where he will be tried with Mr. Soman.

The Congress picketers were posted at all the polling stations at Wai. The votes recorded were only 12, per cent. Forest Satyagraha is going on in the villages.

PANVEL SATYAGRAHA LEADER JAILED.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

PANVEL, Sept. 11.

Kisanshet Apte, the first Satyagraha leader of the Panvel Taluka, was convicted under Sections 117 and 379 of I. P. C., and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment with Rs. 200 fine, in default two months more. Forest Satyagraha will be resumed next week at different centres in the Taluka.

Panvel Breaks Forest Law

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

(From A Correspondent.)

PANVEL, Sept. 11.

Two more centres for Forest Satyagraha were opened. Five hundred people defied the Forest Law at Chawane, and Waje. Mr. Ganghadar Trimbak Khare and Mr. Mahadeo Kunte led the masses. Both were arrested and brought to Panvel. Huge procession followed them.

NAGPUR CIVIL SURGEON VISITS CONGRESS HOSPITAL

—:o:—

Examines Flogging Cases

NAGPUR, Sept. 10.

In the course of the dispersal of the crowd by the mounted sowars and police force to-day it is alleged that some persons received minor injuries. Nine persons were admitted in the Congress hospital of whom one has received serious injuries.

At the instance of the Home Member, the Civil Surgeon is visiting the Congress Hospital to examine flogging cases admitted in the hospital.—A. P.

FOREST SATYAGRAHA AT KARANJA

—:o:—

Rambhan Deshpande Jailed

(From A Correspondent.)

ARVI, Sept. 10.

Mr. Rambhan Deshpande the third Secretary of the Karanja (Wardha district) "War Council" is arrested at Karanja on a charge of taking part in person and encouraging the people to break forest laws on August 25 in mass Satgraha. He was sentenced to 4 months rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 15 fine at Talegaon yesterday. is taken to Amraoti jail.

PESHAWAR TRIAL

—:o:—

Both Accused Acquitted Of Murder

BUT ONE CONVICTED FOR BEING "DANGEROUS"

PESHAWAR, Sept. 11.

The trial of Abdul Rahman and Allauddin Shah who were charged with murdering Bryant, Despatch Rider, in the riots at Peshawar on 23rd April ended to-day in the acquittal of both.

Mr. Thompson, Sessions Judge, who tried the case, however, found Abdulrahman who has been described as fighting like a maniac, guilty under Section 148 for being most dangerous and recklessly active member of the dangerous mob and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

THANKS FOR GOOD WISHES

—:o:—

Motilalji's Reply To Kind Enquirers

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 11.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has received numerous telegrams during the last four days making kind enquiries about his health and expressing good wishes for his early recovery.

In view of the difficulty of sending individual replies Pandit Motilal Nehru desires the Associated Press to convey this friends and the public and has much pleasure in informing them that he has been making rapid progress since his release from jail and he is advised by his physicians that his complete recovery is assured after rest and change which he is about to take.

Pandit Motilal Nehru trusts that this announcement will be taken by the kind enquiries as a sufficient reply to the telegrams sent by them.—A. P.

MAHATMA! PANDITS MOTILAL MALAVIYA—IT IS SUCH MEN INDIA WANTS

—:o:—

RAJSHAHI, Sept. 7.

The Rajshahi Association has sent a telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy embodying the following resolution passed at a meeting on Friday:—

The members of the Rajshahi Association are of opinion that the members of the Round Table Conference chosen to represent India should be such as command the unanimous confidence of the country. Most of the members understood to be chosen, however, do not command such confidence. The meeting, therefore urges that men like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Pandit Jawharlal Nehru, Dr. M. A. Ansari and other All-India leaders should be chosen as representatives of India to lay before the conference the irreducible minimum demands of the country. The meeting prays that His Excellency the Viceroy should invite these leaders to the conference in the best interests of India and the Empire so that the recommendations of the conference, made with their consent, may find unanimous acceptance by the people of India.—A. P.

Restrictions on travelling by Europeans on the grand trunk road, east of Nowshera have been withdrawn. Escorts will no longer be required between Nowshera and Attock.—A. P.

MANDVI SENSATION

—:o:—

100 Pigeons Crushed Under Motor Wheels

Surat street, Mandvi, was the scene of excitement this afternoon, and it is alleged that a motor car, believed to be No. X-7615, driven by a European recklessly crushed under its wheels about a hundred pigeons. Being a Jain locality a great sensation was caused, and the news having been received at the Corporation, Dr. Punshi H. Maheshri, Mr. Vithaldas Kanji, Mr. Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji and Dr. Vohora repaired to the scene and subsequently interviewed the Commissioner of Police and in their company Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Sharpe, visited the place and the Police are making strenuous enquiries in the matter. The visit of Mr. Sharpe had the effect of cooling the excitement, also his assurance that deligent enquiries will be made in the matter.

GOVT. ASKED TO CONTROL IMPORT OF SALT

—:o:—

Tariff Board Recommendations

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

The report of the Tariff Board on Salt Industry has been issued. The Board is satisfied that the output of the existing works at Okha and Karachi could be increased to 150,000 tons annually and that of the railborne salt from Khewra, Sambhar and Pachbadra could be increased by 150,000 tons. Assuming that Aden continues to import 180,000 tons, practically the whole demand of the Bengal market (500,000 tons) uld be supplied by i... Aden.

NO CASE FOR PROTECTION.

The Board says that neither in the interest of the country nor of the consumer is any drastic action justified and rules out as unsuitable protection by ordinary methods of protective duty or offsetting duties or bounties. The Board accordingly recommends Government to develop the sources of supply and to introduce stability of prices by assuming control of the import of Salt into Bengal which is now in private hands.

The Report suggests the constitution of a Public Utility Company with limited rate of profits to be constituted as Marksting Board which would be in charge of import and sale in Calcutta market and of sale in Northern India. The Board should be free to adjust prices so as to secure a more equitable distribution of the prices. Safeguards would have to be provided against profiteering or inefficiency on the part of the Board on which there would be permanent Government representation. But as an interim measure the Government is asked, as much in the interests of the consumer as of the Indian industry, to assume control immediately of import of salt into Bengal. The balance of requirements of market should be purchased by Government from foreign manufacturers. The reduction of railway freights for salt to a lower figure is specially urged for investigation.—A. P.

Revrving Flying Club In Allahabad

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 11.

Arrangements are being made to revive the Allahabad Flying Club with headquarters here and branches at Benares, Lucknow and Cawnpore. According to the scheme drawn up by Mr. Moylan, expert in civil aviation each city will have its own air park, club house, air craft and establishment.—A. P.

Calcutta Whites Call For More Repression

DEMAND SUPPRESSION OF CONGRESS ORGANISATIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce adopted resolutions that whatever the recommendations of the Round Table Conference might be no change in the present system of Government in India should be effected until seditious propaganda and unconstitutional agitation suppressed and the Civil Disobedience movement ended.

That complete abandonment of the movement should be a condition precedent to participation of the Congress in the Conference.

That the Government of India should take drastic measures to combat the Congress revolutionary movement and that the Indian National Congress having become a revolutionary body should be declared an illegal organisation throughout India and suppressed by the Government and to this end the funds and property of the Congress should be sequestered by the Government and that the same action should be taken by the Provincial Government with respect to any provincial organisation certified by the Governor to be subversive of law and order.

The meeting accepted the principles underlying the recommendations of the Simon Commission subject to such reservations as necessary to ensure strong government.

CHITTAGONG STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION SUED.

—:o:—

CHITTAGONG, Sept. 7.

The Secretary of the Chittagong Association has instituted an ejectment suit in the Central Court, Chittagong, against the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Chittagong Students' Association who have not vacated the premises of the J. M. Sen Hall where the picketers have been residing for the last few weeks.

The Secretary of the Students' Association is undergoing imprisonment under the Picketing Ordinance.

It will be recalled that the District Magistrate, some time ago, requested the Secretary of the Chittagong Association not to give shelter to the picketers.—A. P.

SALT FOR BENGAL MARKET.

—:o:—

Creation Of Marketting Board To Control Foreign Imports Suggested

TARIFF BOARD'S REPORT

The Tariff Board report on the Salt Industry has been published. The terms of reference were to ascertain "whether it is desirable in the national interest that steps should be taken to encourage the production of salt in India suitable for consumption in those markets which are at present largely supplied from abroad."

The report states that foreign salt trade is confined almost entirely to the Bengal and Burma markets and roughly the imports are 500,000 tons for Bengal and 80,000 tons for Burma. India produces about 14 lakhs of tons of salt annually or roughly about three quarters of the total salt consumed in this country.

NATIONAL INTEREST.

The question of national interest has been considered from three points of view:—

(a) The possibility of affording increased employment to Indian labour.

(b) The possibility of retaining profits in the country; and

(c) the possibility of insuring against a shortage of fine white salt in time of war.

THE CONCLUSIONS.

The Board's conclusions are:

Bengal Market should be supplied as far as possible by railborne salt and supplemented by Indian seaborne salt.

Railways rates for salt should be reduced to the lowest possible figures.

Government should control import of salt in Bengal and thus stabilise prices in the Calcutta market.

The advisability of a protective duty is ruled out.

A system of bounties is also declared impossible.

MARKETTING BOARD.

The report adds:—

"We consider that Government would not be the best agency for the sale and distribution of imported salt. It is concerned mainly with the collection of salt revenue, is conservative and slow in active and is liable to be influenced by other than commercial considerations."

The report therefore suggests the constitution of a Marketting Board, as a public utility company. Government will sell their output at cost price to the Board, which would be free to adjust its prices, the rate of profit being, of course, limited.

Foreign salt would be purchased only to the extent to which the demand cannot be supplied at reasonable prices from Indian sources.

Surplus profits would be funded and utilised either for stabilising or reducing the price of salt.

The report is signed by Messrs. A. E. Mathias and J. Mathia.

SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(Continued from Page 4.)

Lamotta	...	2.73	1.91	1.31
Second-hand clothing	...	1.33	2.17	1.09
Water-proof clothing	...	2.38	2.75	4.06
		40.28	34,52	34.45
BOOTS AND SHOES.				
Of canvas with rubber soles	...	6.10	7.41	9.06
Of leather	...	6.61	4.92	3.50
Of other materials	...	3.92	3.86	13.72
		16.83	16.19	26.30

The following table shows the share of the United Kingdom in the total imports of merchandise given in the above table during the second quarters of the years 1928 to 1930:—

Items	1928 p. c.	1929 p. c.	1930 p. c.
Soaps	89	89	90
Provisions, etc.	30	38	40
Liquors	45	58	60
Cigarettes	99	99	99
Apparel	40	38	41
Boots and Shoes	44	37	12

SOAPS.

There is a welcome decline in the value of soaps imported during the period under review as compared with the corresponding periods of the two previous years. It is to be noted, however, that the U. K.'s percentage has increased. On a perusal of the advertisements appearing in the "Chronicle", it will be found that there are now in Bombay four large factories which are capable of supplying the needs of the Province and of the country. The Bengal and Mysore Soap factories are also noted for their large production and quality. There is, therefore, no need to import even a cake of soap from abroad.

PROVISIONS, ETC.

U. K.'s per centage has gone up by two: this is regrettable. Netherlands and the United States of America are the other two countries from which India imports a very large quantity of provisions. Netherland's share of this trade during the period was about 25 per cent. as against 30 in 1929 and 38 per cent. in 1928. U. S. A.'s share has slightly increased from 9 to 10 per cent. China was responsible for provisions worth Rs. 5 lakhs in the second quarter of 1930. As pointed out in the first article, these imports must altogether cease. The richer classes should give up these luxuries and if they cannot, they must cultivate a taste for their own indigenous products.

LIQUORS.

In Persia, patriotic Persians have given up drinking foreign wines and spirits. U. S. A. have prohibited its use by legislation considering it to be injurious to health. In China, Government have issued orders to their employees not to drink foreign wines. And yet our drinkers do not see reason. Why ruin health, wealth, and prosperity of the country by using a beverage which is poison. The principal exporters to India of ale, beer, porter, spirits, and wines are Germany, Netherlands, Japan, U. S. A. and Great Britain.

APPAREL.

Imports of gold threads have gone up. The manufacture of gold threads was once our speciality. This rise is lamentable and should be stopped. Efforts should be made to encourage the manufacture of these yarns in Surat, the centre of the industry, and revive the indigenous industry. As a result of the present boycott movement, it is said, thousands of weavers at Surat and in the Madras Presidency have been thrown out of employment because the public have ceased to purchase cloth made out of foreign yarns. Let us encourage these weavers by insisting on using "Swadeshi" yarn.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The fall in the United Kingdom's percentage should be noted, but it is regrettable that actually the total value of imports has risen from Rs. 16 lakhs to Rs. 26 lakhs during the second quarter of 1930. Whereas Germany, Australia, Czechoslovakia, Canada and other countries have decreased their exports to India, Japan flooded the country with cheaper quality boots and shoes of the value of Rs. 19 lakhs and 60 thousand, a rise of nearly 17 lakhs over the figure for the second quarter of 1929 and 18 lakhs over that of 1928. This drain must be stopped and foreign-made boots and shoes boycotted.

CIGARETTES, CIGARS, ETC.

In the first article, annual figures of imports of only cigarettes have been given. The following table gives imports of the other kinds of tobacco into India during the last three years:—

(In lakhs of Rs.)	1929	1929	1930
Tobacco.			
Unmanufactured	32.00	57.42	39.72
Cigars	2.00	1.74	1.45
Tobacco for pipes	15.16	13.15	13.56
Other sorts	2.18	1.37	1.52
	51.34	73.68	56.54
Cigarettes	239.98	20092	213.17
Total of tobacco	291.32	274.00	269.71

The imports into India of cigars, tobacco for pipes, etc., during the second quarters of the last three years are shown as under:—

(In lakhs of Rs.)	1928	1929	1930
Unmanufactured	9.60	10 87	5.65
Cigars	.39	.45	.30
Tobacco for pipes	3.28	3.77	2.85
Other sorts	.41	.49	.48

As will be seen, Great Britain holds the monopoly in this trade. Egypt and U. S. A. sending negligible quantities to us. Imports have fallen all round under this head during the second quarter of 1930 as compared with those of the previous two years. They must nevertheless stop altogether in the National Interest.

POLICE—NOT SERVANTS BUT MASTERS

"Police Had Nothing To Fear"

STATEMENT OF RANPUR ENQUIRY COMMITTEE TO MAGISTRATE.

We give below the statement made by the Ranpur Enquiry Committee (Messrs. Mavlankar, Chaitanyaprasad Divanji, B. Jamnadas, and Mrs. Sarladevi Ambalal) before the District Magistrate on the occasion of their trial:—

While we have no desire to escape the consequences of our act, we feel it our duty to make a statement as regards our conduct:

POLICE—NOT SERVANTS BUT MASTERS.

The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee appointed on about 23rd August 1930, four of us (Mr. G. V. Mavalankar, Chairman, Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, and Messrs. C. M. Diwan and Balabhai Jamnadas) as Members, and Mr. J. K. Vyas as Secretary of the Committee to inquire into and report about allegations of certain excesses by the Police at Ranpur, and particularly about the conduct of Sub-Inspector Shahabuddin Kazi with reference to his behaviour towards the women folk. We accepted the appointment as a part of our duty to the public. Mrs. Saraladevi Ambalal feeling all the more incumbent upon her to accept the invitation as the investigation included the question of the police behaviour towards women folk. While in all free and civilised countries the policeman is a friend of the people and is looked upon as such, in this unfortunate land, it is not so. The various public services are "Services" in name only, the dominating spirit being, as a rule, not one of service to the public but of authority and rule over them. It is no wonder that the police force with its level of education and the vast authority they possess are prone to exercise that authority to the prejudice and curtailment of the rights of the individual as a citizen, and particularly so at a time when it has been the policy of Government to give them unstainted support. We, therefore, felt all the greater necessity of accepting the invitation of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee.

POLICE VERSION INVITED.

When we accepted the invitation, we were conscious of the responsibilities of our task. While on the one hand it was possible for the police to abuse their authority, on the other hand, there was also the possibility of allegations being made against them.

This consciousness made our task difficult, and as our function was to make an inquiry to ascertain the truth, we communicated through our secretary, our appointment to the police authorities of the district and the sub-inspector concerned on the 25th of August. We further informed them of the place and date of inquiry and requested them to place before us their version or view-point in respect of the allegations made against them.

AUTHORITIES SHOULD SUBMIT TO PUBLIC ENQUIRY.

We have no knowledge of the materials which led the District Magistrate to consider that the proposed inquiry was likely to cause annoyance to members of the police force and also to cause disturbance of the public tranquility. We might declare that we intended annoyance to none, and we claim that we could not be imputed with intent to cause disturbance of public tranquility. In our humble view neither annoyance nor disturbance of public tranquility was likely. We claim that we have every right to hear from our brothers and sisters such grievances as they might feel in respect of the conduct of the public services in the land, whether generally or individually, and also further to inquire into such grievances. We concede it is human nature to dislike being the subject of inquiry, but considerations of public weal and protection of public rights require that those in authority should have or should be made to have a temperament trained to submit to public inquiries into their conduct. To stifle inquiries into the conduct of public officers on the ground of probabilities of annoyance to such officers, is in our humble opinion withdrawing the statutory check on their vast authority being exercised in an unreasonable, capricious, or excessive manner.

'AMUSING.'

The curtailment of a right of public inquiry on the ground of probable annoyance is to our mind a serious inroad on the rights of civilised citizenship and a licence to authority. We could not, therefore, submit to an order based on the ground of probability of annoyance, and had we done so, we would have failed in our duty to our people which duty was of a far greater consequence than the consequences of our disobedience.

Coming to the question of disturbance of public tranquility, we maintain that there was absolutely no such possibility—much less a probability. The incidents alleged never caused such disturbance, much less was it likely to be caused by an inquiry about those incidents. It is amusing to find that the District Magistrate felt that such a disturbance was possible even if the inquiry were held 'in any place' of the Ahmedabad District.

POLICE HAD NOTHING TO FEAR!

We are sorry to find that the District Magistrate should have preferred to stifle the inquiry instead of welcoming it as an opportunity to the Police to clear up the allegations against them. If there was no foundation in fact for the allegations against the Police, they had to fear nothing from the inquiry.

We are advised that the order of the District Magistrate is improper and illegal and the prosecution not good at law. It is for the Court to consider the technicalities if it feels it necessary, as we have no desire to take any part in the proceedings against us. We do not think we would have acted otherwise than we did in the discharge of our duty, even if the order of the District Magistrate was legal.

Dhandhuka,
Dated 4th September 1930.

POLITICIANS APATHY TOWARDS ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

—:o:—

Views Of Andhra Chamber Of Commerce

—:o:—

NEW PLAN OF A CENTRAL BANKING BOARD.

—:o:—

POONA, Sept. 10.

The Banking Enquiry Committee to-day examined the Andhra Chamber of Commerce. Beyond suggesting the formation of a chain of industrial banks which idea was later withdrawn on being questioned by Chairman, the main new feature of evidence was a plan for Central Banking Board similar to the Railway Boards. The functions of such a board would be to appoint auditors, regulate Indianisation of Banking service, increase money circulation to tap investing resources, regulate the Bank rate, help failing banks and counteract the work of moneylenders.

Witness Warasaun Laras complained that political leaders did not bestow attention on financial and economic conditions. He maintained that a higher political status was impossible without complete economic independence —A. P.

—:o:—

SITUATION AT THE FRONTIER.

—:o:—

R. A. F. Recomaisance over Tribal Territories.

—:o:—

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

The Royal Air Force reconnaissance aeroplanes, flying from Miranshah to Kohat, Peshawar and Risalpur, carried out a close reconnaissance over the tribal territory yesterday. Parties were seen to be moving in the Upper reaches of the Bara Valley, and appeared to be attacking two villages. A house was seen to be burning. The aircraft were heavily fired upon. Shots were also fired at a patrol passing over Kaitu river in Upper Waziristan, but no large gathering was seen. Reconnaissances over other areas had nothing special to report. The Chitral relief column has arrived at Robat.

The Khilafatist Lashkar is moving about in Afridi Tirah, imposing tribal fines on Maliks or sections, who are considered to have given insufficient assistance during the last Afridi incursion. The strength of lashkar is reported as about 3,000.

The Kurram-Kharlachi area is quiet, but hostile activity is increasing in Peshawar area where hostiles have occupied positions on the boundary line, and are maintaining a well directed fire against the militia post and piquets at the two points. A reconnaissance aeroplane was heavily fired at this morning. Khani Khel and Khwajak sections of Chamkannis have not so far given any indication of surrender.—A. P.

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JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Sept. 10.

Java Sugar. Fine White Dutch Standard. No. 25 C and F Calcutta,
September per cwt. 8|3
Oct|Dec per cwt. 8
C and F Bombay.
Sept. per cwt. 8 3 1|4
C and F Karachi,
Sept per cwt. 8 3 1|4

BEVY OF BRITISH BEAUTIES IN GUJARATI PLAY

—:o:—

Patriotic Representation Of Iran's Glory.

MADAN THEATRES "YAZDEZARD SHERIAR" AT ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"Yezdezard Sheriar" is the dramatic version of the sequence of tragic and stirring events between the years 591 to 790 A.D., as recorded in Iranian history. It is produced by the Parsi Elphinstone Theatrical Co. under the direction of Madan Theatres Ltd. from the play written by one who wishes to remain partially anonymous under the initials, "S. N. P." Even were it not announced that "S. N. P." is the author of "Khushrav-Shirin" which was produced in 1927 with great success by Madan Theatres, the fact might have been inferred by most play-goers from the strong family-resemblance of "Yezdezard Sheriar" to "Khusrav-Shirin". In fact the present play is described by the author himself as a sequel to "Khusrav-Shirin." And from certain allusions in his foreward it is possible to bet on the identity of S. N. P., which, however, your reviewer is under an obligation not to divulge.

"Pateti" for all its verbal implication of religious penance has come to modern generations of Parsis to be synonymous with having a especially "good time." In vain have the more "high-brow" elders of the community in the past sought to attract the enthusiasm of their pleasure-loving brethren to the glorious traditions of ancient Iran which gave to the world a great religious seer, Zoroaster, and His great religion, while it left a legend of heroes and heroines whose praises have been sung and immortalised in the Shanama of Firdausi. But no more need these elders grieve over the failure of their efforts to inspire the newer generations of Parsis with the imperishable glory of their heroic ancestors and of Iranian culture as against the insidious sway of Western philistinism that passes for Western culture. For in Mr. S. N. P. they have found a playwright who has succeeded—in inspiring Parsis to have regard for their great past of the lost Kingdom, by depicting the story of the times of the last of Iranian Kings, Yezdezard, in a play that although it lasts five hours, holds the interest of the audience because of the variegated entertainment it provides.

GUJERATI SPOKEN BY BRITISH BEAUTIES.

An absolutely novel feature of both the production and the entertainment of "Yezdezard Sheriar" is that the principal women's roles are played by a bevy of British beauties of whom Miss Noni Shield, Miss Patience Cooper and others truly personify the perfection of English beauty, both in face and form. It is not surprising to learn that Miss Shield who plays the part of Shirin, Queen of Persia, was elected England's Queen of Beauty. It is a compliment to India especially in these days of strained British and Indian feelings, that English artistes should give so much study to learn their Gujerati parts and speak them with so true, if slightly English an accent.

Not the least considerable feature of this performance is the scenic and stage settings achieving as they do a standard not commonly known to the Indian theatre. To Mr. Dinshaw Irani, artist of Madan Theatres Ltd, belongs the credit of depicting the various scenes of early Iranian times with judgment and a pronounced sense of colour and decorative appeal.

The play relates the epic of an empire lost by weakness and treachery, the sacrificing valour of those that stood by their faith to the very last and the courage of that small band of refugees that braved a long succession of perils over unknown lands and unchartered seas till they reached the Western coast of India and found hospitality from the kindly King Jadav of Sanjan about the year 785. A comic element relieves the tragic action of the play.

PATRIOTISM THROUGH AND THROUGH.

Patriotism is the keynote of the whole play and in what is a kind of epilogue and which brings the play to a close at about 2.45 a.m. the producers have linked up past with present by throwing on the screen portraits of Dadabhai Naoroji and other great Parsis as also of Mahatma Gandhi to the accompaniment of a prophecy made in those days to the Parsis, newly-arrived, of the part they would play in India's history and of the dawn of freedom that would follow the night of India's sufferings.

A word might be added for several other things—among them about the music arranged by Mr. J. P. Da Costa, Musical Director of Madan Theatres in Bombay. It was well selected.

TWO YOUTH LEAGUE DICTATORS SENTENCED

—:o:—

Given "C" Class

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 9.

On Tuesday two dictators of the Youth League were sentenced one in the morning by the Personal Assistant to the District Magistrate and the other in the noon by the District Magistrate himself.

The first was Mr. S. B. Mahendale. His case under Section 124—A was resumed this morning. The accused took no part in the proceedings beyond making a statement. The Court-room was full. The family members of the accused were present as also a number of students.

Mr. Mehendale was convicted and sentenced to eight months' R. I. and Rs. 200 fine or one months' R. I. He was given the "C" Class. After the sentence Mr. Mehendale was garlanded and in the midst of cries of "Bande Mataram" the prison van started and whisked off with the sergeant and the police at 10 a. m. Mr. Mehendale was the first Dictator of the Youth League, after its two Secretaries, Mr. N. G. Gose and Mr. R. K. Khadilkar had been sentenced. The case under Sections 117 read with 302 and 147 of the I. P. C. due to begin in the Sessions Court on the 15th has been promised to be withdrawn in view of the conviction under sedition. Mr. Mehendale was quite happy and patient. He has borne the jail life cheerfully.

NEW DICTATOR ALSO JAILED.

The next Dictator, Mr. D. G. Pandit was arrested on Sunday night under Section 117 of the I. P. C. read with 26 d. 7 of the Forest Act and under Section 3 of the Ordinance No. 6. On Monday Inamdar and on Tuesday his case was heard by the D. M. Munsif. In this Court, the accused was given nothing to sit on but was made to stand. He was also hand-cuffed and was not given facilities which an undertrial prisoner is entitled to have. He, too, did not participate in the proceedings beyond making a brief statement. He was sentenced to eleven months' R. I. and Rs. 100 fine or one months' imprisonment under the first charge to six months' R. I. under the second, the sentences being allowed to be run concurrently. He was garlanded outside the Court and was then sent to Yeravda.

Mr. Pandit was sentenced for his speech at Saswad exhorting people not to pay the grazing fees and the land revenue. Both the accused were highly connected and their social status is high. Yet both are given "C" Class.

Mr. Inamdar has been appointed to succeed Mr. Pandit. And yesterday a public meeting was held under his presidentship to congratulate Mr. Pandit for his arrest. Another public meeting was also held to congratulate Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the bold stand he took in the course of the peace-negotiations. On Thursday evening a public meeting is to be held in the Shivaji Mandir to congratulate the two Dictators of the Youth League on their punishments.

RAIN.

Since Saturday last there has supervened the reign of showers in Poona. In Poona it is hardly to be said ever that "it never rains but it pours", for the last three or four days, the truth has been falsified and it has been raining cats and dogs here. And it is no drizzle but tremendous showers. The climate has become chill and damp. In the Bhore Ghauts too the rain has been particularly violent this year and since the commencement of the monsoons the traffic between Bombay and Poona has often been disorganised. Yesterday was heavily dislocated and the trains to and from Poona were late by hours and some had to be cancelled. The Deccan Queen arrived in Poona at 9-45 p. m. yesterday and for it, the M. S. M. Railway Mail had to be detained for over an hour. It is said that civilisation consists in the conquest of Nature. Is it to be understood that the Nature some times is inclined to take her revenge on the so-called civilization? May be, that Nature does this to remind men of her uncontrolled power and to impress him with her inscrutable mystery? The torrents in the Ghauts appear to roar with indignation at the insult offered to them gratuitously by man and machine and the winds blow piercely in sympathy with its brother the water. Whatever it is, the year the Bombay-Poona traffic was very often subjected to the capricious anger of Dame Nature!

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 10.

Rozario Santa Fe per 62 lb. Cargoes Sep|Oct Quoted 33|6

Barletta Russo, per 61 1|2 lb Cargoes, Sep|Oct nominal 32|8

Wheat South Australian Parcels Afloat sellers 32|6

Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels Sept sellers 32|3

Bombay City Police Officers Duped

ALLEGATIONS OF CHEATING AGAINST A MADRASI

Victims From Sergeant To A Superintendent

How a young Madrasi Hindu, is alleged to have duped a number of police officers of the Bombay City Police and played on their credulity, was narrated at the Esplanade Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Thursday. The accused, Virabhadra Mallappa, slim and dark, hails from South India and seems to have specialised in victimizing only European police officers ranging from a sergeant to a Superintendent. He was charged with cheating and giving false information to the police, and the case unfolded an interesting story.

The accused, it was stated, in the evidence, went to Sergeant Watkin one day, and volunteered to give him some sensational information of a theft in the city. Mr. Watkins was relieved of couple of rupees, and the information was not imparted. The second victim was Deputy Inspector Bailey who was told by the accused that a gang of thieves were going to burgle a liquor shop at Colaba, and for two nights he had to keep vigil with his staff near the liquor shop in vain, for the supposed culprits, who never turned up and Mr. Bailey was mulcted of a sum of Rs. 5 for this piece of precious information!

The accused then went to Inspector Baker at the Phaiton Road Police Station, and asked him: "Are you prepared to spend Rs. 3 for a valuable information?"—Inspector Baker had not 3 Rs. in cash to give to the accused at that time, and placing his hand in his pockets he counted only 14 annas. The accused had no scruples even to knock out that paltry sum of 14 annas and promised to give the information next day. Of course, next day, he took a little more money and gave some false information.

He then proceeded northward and approached Superintendent Smith in his bungalow at Byculla. Knocking at the Superintendent's door one evening, when Superintendent Smith asked the accused to "come in" the accused hid himself under a settee in the hall. Asked as to why he was hiding himself, the accused explained that he had some important and valuable information to divulge, and a member of the gang of desperadoes was following him and watching him. Mr. Smith took him to a corner and asked him to narrate his story, and the accused said a gang of thieves had some valuable articles to dispose of including 11 medals. He took a piece of paper and drew the picture of a medal on it stating the medals were like the picture.

Mr. Smith remembered the theft of the belongings of Sir Cowasji Jehangir who had reported to the police theft of suits case which contained some medals and orders.

The accused wanted Mr. Smith to give him a bogus receiver of stolen property and promised to get the stolen articles next day. While leaving he asked for some money to go to Kalyan, and he was given Rs. 2. The next day the accused again called and promised to show the gang at Kalyan, and demanded Rs. 4 Rs. 2 for the railway train and Rs. 2 for tea to entertain the thieves. This amount was given. A sub-Inspector was sent to Kalyan with two constables but they waited till evening and returned as the accused failed to make an appearance, as promised.

The accused then went to Inspector Lyon, at Lamington Road Police Station, and under the fake story of a robbery at Tanjore, in which he said, jewellery worth, Rs. 30,000 had been brought to Santa Cruz, and promising him to hand over the culprits, he relieved him also of about Rs. 3. All this took place last month.

The accused was arrested by an Indian police constable near the Congress House. The accused pleaded "not guilty", though he admitted having taken money from the officers at different times.

Further hearing was adjourned.

C CLASS PRISONERS

—:o:—

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan's Protest Against Harsh Treatment

The "Zamindar" of Lahore writes that Maulana Akhtar Ali Khan saw his father Maulana Zafar Ali Khan in Gujrat Special Jail on September 7. The Maulana looked quite cheerful though he has lost 17 lbs. in weight. He is still taking the "C" class food.

Political prisoners in the Gujrat jail who were given "A" and "B" class had given up their privileges as a mark of sympathy with the "C" class prisoners and were taking "C" class food for some days. It is said that when Dr. Ansari was taken to the Gujrat jail from Delhi he persuaded the "A" and "B" class prisoners to enjoy the privileges that they had, and as a result the prisoners were not now taking "C" class food. But Maulana Zafar Ali Khan is very adamant. He still takes the "C" class food and has asked his son to convey his message to the public to pray for the better treatment of "C" class prisoners whose lot he thinks is most pitiable and who are treated most harshly.

"CAUSE OF TROUBLE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am not a politician, a Congresswalla, or a Government agent. Yet when I read the article appearing in the "Times of India" of date under the heading "Cause of Trouble" relating to the Dharavi affair, the writer of which, for reasons of his own does not wish to disclose his identity, I am prompted by some feeling unknown to myself to request you to publish the following in your valuable columns, and express my sympathy to the writer of the article in question for his very poor imaginative powers. If he had said that Mr. Jayakar and Dr. Sapru are conciliating Mr. Gandhi so that on his assuming the reins of Swaraj Government he may not remove the Viceroy and the Bombay Governor from their offices, there would have been some meaning in it. Another reason for my sympathising with him is that he is too late in condemning the "mischievous" activities of the Congress and singing the praises of the Government. Had the "Mahim Resident" only started this earlier, probably he might have been invited to attend the R. T. C. Evidently he acts on the motto "Better late than never."—Yours, etc.,

RAMANUJA SRINIVASA IYENGAR
Sept. 9.

REVELATIONS IN DUSHERA BOMB CASE.

—:o:—

Approver Makes Startling Confession.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Sept. 10.

An interesting story was narrated by the approver Mohamed Ashraf in Dushera Bomb Case, which is a sequel to the Dushera Bomb Outrages here, resulting in 200 casualties. Abdul Gani, an employee of the N. W. Railway is the accused.

Mohamed Ashraf, approver, said he was employed in the N. W. Railway General Stores as a carpenter. Chanandin, his maternal uncle, who was sentenced to transportation for life for being a commander of Danda Fauj (army armed with lathis) during the Martial Law, and who died last year was a firebrand. Abdul Gani, the accused, used to go to Chanandin's house where witness was introduced to him. Chanandin had sent witness to his house in Kucha Chobdaran to bring something. He was given full instructions in the matter. Witness found at that house a trunk containing 17 bombs which he delivered to Chanandin. When he was questioned as to where he got these bombs from, Chanandin said he had got them from a friend who had been arrested.

The story will be continued at the next hearing.—A. P.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

	Bales.
Khandesh	23
Central India	304
Berar	292
Central Provinces	214
Dholleras	64
Rajputana	23
Broach	236
Compta-Dharwar	55
Westerns-Northerns	376
Tinnsvelly and Cambodia	56
Cotton	1,048
	Cwats.
Wheat	24,683
Linseed	6,465
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	45
Gingellyseeds	559
Groundnuts	7,267
Castorseeds	3,265
Rice	48,327
Myrabollams	961
Cottonseeds	2,472
Gram	1,525
Joowar	702
Barley	315
Bajree	561
	Tons
Coal	494

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 10.

Demand Bills 483.06

FOREST SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

Lathi Charge At Karwar.

(From Our Correspondent)

KARWAR, Sept. 6.

Yesterday having been fixed for the commencement of the Satyagraha against the Forest Laws here, and it also coinciding with the day of Mahatmaji's arrest, the town observed a complete hartal. In the afternoon at every cross-road the police-arrangements were very elaborate, in order that the processions of Satyagrahis coming from outside the town may not join the main procession inside, but be kept apart from each other. Near the volunteers' camp itself a strong police force with fire-arms and lathis under the direct supervision of the D. S. P., the Inspector, and the Sub-Inspector of Police stopped the main procession of men and women from proceeding further. After it had squatted on the road for some minutes all the male members and on-lookers were arrested and sent to the police-station. The female part of it then set out towards the spot where the Satyagraha had been announced to take place. But they were obstructed by another police cordon after they had gone a furlong or so. The police cordons prevented even ordinary passers-by from crossing over, and thus collected large crowds on both sides of each of them at every junction.

One of the batches, however, finding itself prevented from going to the spot previously notified to the authorities, proceeded in a small procession to another quarter cut wood from the Reserved Forest in defiance of the law, and came back to join the womens' procession that was held up on the way to the previously arranged spot. Before they could do so this batch of three civil resisters was arrested with their wood and wood-cutting knives, and marched away to the police station. The women then were returning to the meeting place in a procession, when at another crossing they were again held up. The crowds that had been held up at other places by the police cordons made their way through by-lanes to this procession, and made one huge mass. By this time the D. S. P. finding that the law was after all broken removed the police forces and stationed them before the police station. Then finding another batch had arrived from the villages, about 50 persons in it carrying wood cut from the forest in defiance of the law, a small police force under Sub-Inspector Doddagauda returned from the station and formed a cordon round the Satayagrahis. Here the crowd was enormous and at the same time quite peaceful, but the police suddenly started a lathi charge. The President of the T. L. Board while standing at the gate of his house a little away from the main road was knocked down. An old woman who was selling parched rice in the bazar had her arm broken, swooned away, and is now lying in a precarious condition in the Civil Hospital. About 10 others were seriously injured, one on the head. The total of the injured on a moderate estimate will come to a hundred.

Of the total arrested only about 25 have been detained. Hartal is observed also to-day, in protest, and a procession of people of all shades of political opinion with black flags is arranged for this evening.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

IMPRESSIVE BUYING BY TRADE.

Good Rallying Power.

BOMBAY, September 11.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market ruled firm on absence of selling, influenced by trade buying and better spot demand. In our last report it was expected that chances were not favour of further decline. As a matter of fact exporters and spinners are taking more interest as the quality of the crop does not seem to be satisfactory. The mill margin on low counts is very little and there is good demand for finer counts it is reasonable to expect that spinners must secure themselves of getting desired staple. The demand is pretty good and is overweighing hedge selling. The attitude of spinners is rather constructive and trade buying is having good effect on the general sentiment. Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market closed at a rise of 25 to 35 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 30 points to 11.50c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 27 to 28 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 26 points to 11 cents.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 6 points. There was ltrge demand from Manchester and prices closed at a rise of 15 to 12 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices rose 22 points to 6.40d. per lb. and sales amounted to 700 bales.

Empire cotton futures ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 16 to 14 points while Egyptians advanced 19 to 18 points.

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PRIVATE CABLES.

New York, September 9.

December Higher 11.36 (2.59 p.m.) Lowest 11.17 (10.20 a.m.)

New York September 10.

December Highest 11.69 (close.) Lowest 11.43 (10.13 a.m.)

Liverpool.—"Heavy short covering of hedge selling."

"There is a better feeling in the market; improved demand on the spot gives tone to the market. To-day's sales of actual cotton are estimated at 7,000 bales. Lancashire yarn market affected favourably by the low prices of cotton. The market looks like grounding."

Reuter.—Market was quiet but firm on absence of selling influenced by trade buying and better spot demand.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 10.

October	11.45 plus 29
December	11.69 plus 34
January	11.72 plus 25
Oct. (New Contract)	11.27 plus 30
Dec. (New Contract)	11.45 plus 32
Jan. (New Contract)	11.54 plus 34
Mar. (New Contract)	11.73 plus 35
May (New Contract)	11.86 plus 30
Middling Spot	11.50 plus 30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 10.

Oct.	11.26 plus 27
Jan.	11.52 plus 28
Middling Spot	11.00 plus 26

—:o:—

NEW YORK NEW CONTRACT

New York, Sept. 10.

New York, 11-45 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

Oct. (New Contract)	11.11
Jan. (New Contract)	11.37
March (New Contract)	11.55

New York, 11-55.

Oct. (New Contract)	Unquoted.
Jan. (New Contract)	11.39
Mar. (New Contract)	Unquoted

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 10.

Day's receipts at all U. S. ports 38,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales.

Day's exports to the Continent 28,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 10.

	Opening	Closing
September		6.07 plus 15
October	5.91	6.02 plus 15
November		6.03 plus 15
December		6.08 plus 15
January	6.00	6.12 plus 15
February		6.15 plus 15
March	6.12	6.22 plus 15
April		6.25 plus 15
May	6.22	6.31 plus 15
June		6.34 plus 15
July	6.30	6.38 plus 14
August		6.41 plus 13
September		6.44 plus 14
January, 1922		6.52 plus 13
Middling Spot		6.40 plus 22

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 10.

Sales at Liverpool 7,000 bales.

Sales on Speculation 200 bales.

Sales of East Indian Cotton 500 bales.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 10.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton, Sept Oct nominal £9-0-0

Castorseed, Bombay, ton, Sept Oct paid and sellers £14-17-6

Rapeseed Toria, ton, Sep Oct sellers £13-0-0

WORLD'S COTTON CONSUMPTION.

—:o:—

Season 1929-30.

"We estimate World's consumption of American cotton, exclusive of linters during the last season 13,029,000 B/s. We estimate total stock of American cotton in all hands in the World at the end of last season 61,86,000 B/s. Consumption of all kinds of cotton during the last season 24,579.000 B/s. compared with 25,767,000 B/s. during the season of 1928/29." (Garside.)

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

—:o:—

Weekly Weather Report.

Bombay September 11.

The official report, issued yesterday states that except for frequent rains in the more Eastern States and rather general showers about the close of the week in the North-Western portion, mostly fair weather has prevailed in the cotton belt. Picking and ginning have been good throughout the belt.

ABANDONMENT OF ACREAGE.

U. S. Government report on the revised acreage figure states that the preliminary estimate of acreage left for harvest is 44,791,000 acres the abandonment after July 1st being 2.2 per cent. the abandonment is less than the average in all States except Arkansas and California, in which it is slightly more than the ten year average. During the past month Bolweevil activity has generally been held in check by relatively hot and dry weather, and present prospects point to the total loss from weevils being less than in any year since all the States in the cotton belt proper have been infested with weevils, except 1925, when the reported reduction from the full yield due to weevils was 4.1 per cent. While there are few weevils in nearly all sections of the belt, the only States where they are in considerable numbers are the Carolinas.

The crop, generally is maturing and opening quite rapidly, and there are many complaints of unripe bolls opening prematurely owing to the dry weather, especially in the Central part of the Belt where the drought has been worse.

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LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 10.

Copper Braziers £63 3/4

Yellow Metal £50 1/2

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £14 1/4

Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge £11 7/8

Tin English Ingot £135 1/2

—:o:—

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 10.

Linseed, Calcutta ton, Sept|Oct sellers £16-6-0

Linseed, Calcutta ton, Oct|Nov sellers £16-5-0

Linseed La Plata, C.I.F. ton, Sept|Oct sellers £14-17-6

Linseed, Bombay, ton, Sep|Oct nominal £17-0-0

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 10.

Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt Oct|Dec sellers 29|3

Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt Jan|April sellers 28-1 1|2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 10

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb, Spot sellers 4 1|16d.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATE.

Interest, day to day Loans 1 5/8 per cent.

Interest, 7 days' Market Loans 2 per cent.

London, Sept. 10.

Bank Bills, 3 months 2 1/8 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 2 15/32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3 1/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 3 3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 10.

T T London on Berlin 20.42.3/8

T T London on Amsterdam 12.07 3/4

T T London on Brussels 34.86

T T London on Madrid 44.75

T T London on Milan 92.83

T T London on Berne 25.03

T T London on Paris 123.83

T T London on Prague 163.85

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 10.

Scinde, Fully Good	3.65
Scinde, Fine	3.90
Scinde, Superfine	4.0
Bengal, Good	3.40
Bengal, Fully Good	3.65
Bengal, Fine	3.90
Oomra, Good	3.65
Oomra, Fully Good	3.95
Oomra, Fine	4.25
Broach, Fully Good	4.35
Broach, Fine	4.60
Broach, Superfine	4.85

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 10.

November	9.23
December	9.72
January	9.82
March	9.76
May	9.74
July	9.86
F. G. F., Spot	10.30

MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32.

B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.

LONDON.—

Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 to Feb

Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32

Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32 Near

Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32 Mail

Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Dec. Jan.

Banks Buying 3 mos. 1/5 15/16 Sept.

Banks Buying 3 mos 1/5 31/32 Oct.

NEW YORK.—

B. C. Rate T T 278 1/2

Banks Selling T T 278 1/4

Banks Buying T T 277 1/4

PARIS:—

Banks Selling D D 914

Banks Buying D D 924

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940

JAPAN.—

Banks Selling T T 137 3/8

Banks Buying 60 Days 134 3/4

HONGKONG.—

Banks Selling D D 90 1/4

SHANGHAI.—

Banks Selling D D 110 3/4

SINGAPORE.—

Banks Selling D D 156 1/2

JAVA.—

Banks Selling D D 89 3/8

CROSS RATE.—

New York/London 4.86 1/4 10th inst.

Shanghai/London 1/7 1/2 11th inst.

Japan/London 2/0 3/8 10th inst.

London/Paris 123.80 10th inst.

London/Belgium 34.855 10th inst.

London/Switzerland 25.05 3/4 10th inst.

London/Italy 92.85 10th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £4-5-0 1/2 8th inst. £4-4-11 7/8 10th inst.

Silver London Ready 16 5/8 8th inst. 16 3/4 10th inst.

Silver London Forward 16 5/8 8th inst. 16 3/4 10th inst.

Silver New York Ready 36 3/8 8th inst. 36 1/2 10th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 1/8 p.c. 8th inst. 2 1/8 p.c. 10th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 15/32 p.c. 8th inst. 2 15/32 p.c. 10th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 per cent. 3 Mos. 3 per cent. 6 Mos. 3 per cent 12 Mos. 4 per cent.

Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver. Quiet. China bought. Offering small.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 11.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 65

4 per cent Convertion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/2

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/2.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73/8

4½ per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 99

4½ per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83/4.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/15

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96/4

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94/6

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/4

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/4

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/4

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1938/36 Rs. 100/7

6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105/2.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1976 Rs. 72/8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72.

5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 90/4

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 102/4.

17th September Settlement.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. Rs. 64-15-0

5 per cent 1945-55 101-3-0

Tone of Market:—Quiet and steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

3 Months Discounts 2 1/8 per cent.

6 Months Discounts 2 15/32 per cent.

Bank of England rate 3 p.c.

Call Money 1 3/4 per cent.

One month 2-1/2 per cent.

Three Months 3 per cent.

Six Months 3 1/2 per cent.

Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Easy

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

100	Textile Mill Miyagaon	194
103	Bussan & Co.	Khidakya 177
100	Do.	Karanja 172
100	Do.	Khandwa 175
100	Do.	Genabad 176
100	Do.	Gaulbad 174
87	G G Kesha & Co.	Kundla 169
5	Vulkart Bros.	Kadavadi 161
4	Do.	Wani 168
100	P. Crystal & Co.	Obara 151
100	Do.	Dabhoi 196
100	Do.	Kapadvanj 166

SHIPPING

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 11.

Fager, Bredol, Bangkok.
Baroda, Eadie, Busreh.
Naldera, Harrison, London.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 12.

Naldera, Harrison, Sydney.
Varela, Ramany, Busreh.

LOADING.

Sept. 11.

Steamer Mooltan for London.
Steamer Naldera for Sydney.
Steamer Karapara for Durban.
Steamer Baroda for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Vasna for Persian Gulf.
Steamer British Ambassador for Abadon.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Naldera:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's English mail steamer Naldera, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 28th ultimo, a general cargo and 131 passengers and hence she sailed for Australia on the same day at about (10 p.m.), with mails, a general cargo and through passengers.

S.S. Fager:—The F. F. Campbell Coy's steamer Fager, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S.S. Baroda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Baroda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Varela:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Varela, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

S.S. Ranchi for London:—2 cases brassware, Thos. Cook & Sons; 100 cwts. turmeric, T. S. Thadani & Sons; 5,000 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles:—203 cwts. mustard seed, T. S. Thadani & Sons; 110 bales cotton raw, C. & Thackersey Ltd.; 2,000 cwts. castor seed, 2,000 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Mooltan for Port Said:—118 bales cotton yarn, A. H. Ejel; 111 bales cotton yarn, A. H. Diab.

For Allexandretta:—25 bales cotton yarn, A. H. Diab.

S.S. Bangrove for Hull:—936 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, 16,000 cwts. linseed, 13,000 castor seed, Ralli Bros.

For Ghent:—220 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.

For Antwerp:—5,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 600 cwts. mustard seed, T. S. Thadani & Sons; 125 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.; 1,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Steel Bros.; 3,880 cwts. linseed, Moosabhoy & Co.

S.S. Wartenfels for Hamburg:—42 cwts. gum karaya, 52 cwts. gum ghatty, N. Wookji & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, Anglo-Siam Corporation; 935 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.; 158 bales hemp, Bell Luso & Co.; 7,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, 1,000 cwts. kardi oil cakes, Moosabhoy & Co.

For Antwerp:—10 bales wool raw, Shamji Mal; 10 bales wool raw, A. Nanji.

For Rotterdam:—2,000 cwts. groundnuts, Stauss & Co.

For Leith:—20,000 cwts. cotton seed, 3,952 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Fager for New York:—13 bales woollen carpets, F. Shaw & Co.; 1 bale woollen carpets, Thos. Cook & Sons.

For Sydney:—100 cwts. myroballum, P. Mathradas & Co.

For Melbourne:—302 cwts. myraballum, P. Mathradas & Co.

For Brisleane:—100 cwts. myrabollam, P. Mathradas & Co.

S.S. City of Benares for Dunkirk:—8,485 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 110 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.

For Antwerp:—2,400 bales rapeseed, L. Dreyfus & Co.

For Ghent:—55 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.

For Marseilles:—55 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.

S.S. Gamaria for Kobe:—674 bales cotton raw, N. Fatehally.

S.S. Tamba Maru for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 100 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 50 bales cotton raw, A. Khimji & Co.

S.S. Honolulu Maru for Kobe:—50 bales cotton raw, A. Khimji & Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, Tulshan & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 2,000 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—2,000 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Kidderpore for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, Tulshan & Co.; 150 bales cotton raw, V. Ladha & Co.; 2,000 bales cotton raw T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

S.S. Ranchi from London, Agents M. M. & Co.:—25 cases mustard; 25 cases starch; 35 cases blue; 35 cases barley; 10 cases oats; 20 cases castor oil; 30 cases mineral water; 103 cases milk food; 20 cases wines; 1,030 cases liquors; 250 cases huddocks; 20 cases medicine; 80 cases porcelain ware; 160 cases whisky; 65 cases jams; 50 cases gin; 64 cases biscuits; 30 cases plumbago; 150 cases Ale; 350 cases cement; 42 cases cordials; 100 cases beer; 23 cases provision; 217 cases O. I. stores; 100 rls roofing felt; 535 dms. lub oil; 120 dms. turpentine; 86 dms. varnish; 556 dms. paint; 63 coils copper wire; 50 cases cheese; 13 bags silver.

From Cherenti:—266 cases brandy.

From Bordeaux:—40 cases preserves; 258 cases brandy.

From Ternenzen:—1,625 cases vegetable products.

From Havre:—182 cases copper ware.

From Rotterdam:—55 cases cheese.

From Marseilles:—1,600 bdls tiles; 150 cases vegetable products; 615 cases brandy; 50 cases flakes; 350 cases soap; 144 cases mineral water; 75 cases tyres; 34 cases shoes.

From Gibraltar:—46 cases wine.

From Port Said:—125 bales cotton.

From Aden:—89 bags gum.

From New York:—556 bars silver.

FROM NEXT MONDAY

A Gorgeous Picture depicting the love romance of the mortals of this World with the charming damzels of the Heaven.

Dream-Land

Produced by the KRISHNA FILM Company with the most expensive and Luxurious settings,

Commencing from Monday AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, September 11.

In sympathy firm advices from New York, our market opened steady at Rs. 209 for Broach A/M delivery. Under scattered business, prices improved over and declined below opening level to the extent of As. 8. The market is rather reluctant to follow the rise in American cotton owing to improvement in parity. Liverpool opening cables were quiet at a rise of 8 points. Prices declined to Rs. 207/4 and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. 207/8
Oomra D/J. 171/8
Bengal D/J. 151

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

September	131.80+3.60
December	128.50+3.90
March	124.80+3.60

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

Broach	188/193
Oomra.	
Bengal	143/152
Mathia	150/164
Khandeish	162/167
Akola/Khamgaon	163/138
Nagpur/Wardha	168/177
Barsi/Kurduwadi	159/164
Jalna/Aurangabad	162/167
Nagar/Vambori	163/165
Purna/Parbani	165/169
Khandwa/Sanavad	167/169
Indore/Ujjain	168/174
Mirai/Sangli	212/220
Coompta	210/225
Tirupur/Cambodia	255/290

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 42/4 Highest Rs. 42/11/6 Closing Rs. 42/7.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 37/3 Highest Rs. 37/10/6 Lowest Rs. 37/2 Closing Rs. 37/4.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 35/15 Highest 36/5 Lowest Rs. 35/13 Closing Rs. 35/14.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

	Rs. a. p.
Mint Gold Ready	21-10-3
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21-6-9
Mint Gold 2nd "	21-7-3
Silver Ready	47-14-0
Silver 1st Settlement	47-13 0
Silver 2nd "	47-10-0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

F. P. Bales.	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date.		
10-9-30	1102000	865000
Receipts Yesterday		
10-9-30	38000	39000
Exports to date		
10-9-30	543000	453000
Stock at Ports		
5-9-30	1964000	713000
Stock Interior Towns		
5-9-30	592000	239000
Stock Liverpool		
5-9-30	741000	783000
Visible Supply		
5-9-30	3569000	1831000
Quantity in Sight		
5-9-30	1120000	1098000
" out of "		
5-9-30	641000	1021000

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 449/ per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560/ per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 100/ per ton.

PATHE CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD

TO-DAY 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The Greatest 100% Dramatic Talking Picture ever shown in Bombay.

LAST NIGHT!

"Palaces" Featuring Mm. Huguete Duflos.

TO-NIGHT 4 Shows at 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-15 P.M.

SUPER CINEMA Charni Rd. Junction.

V. DHRU & CO.
SOLE SELLING AGENTS
17, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
BOMBAY.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

3 Days.

	This year.	
Khandesh	23	529
Central India	304	1,541
Barsi and Nagar		74
Hyderabad-Gaorani		61
Berar	292	1,100
Central Provinces	214	430
Total Oomras	833	3,775
Dholera	64	325
N.-W. Provinces		190
Rajputana	23	115
Sind-Punjab		
Broach	236	332
Coompta & Dharwar	55	854
Westerns-Northerns	376	1,065
Cocanada		
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	56	754
Persian		
American		514
Egyptian and African		3,388
Comilla, Burma & other sorts.		
Total	1,648	11,322

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

1st Sept. to 4th Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	9-9-30	This year.
Europe	1,900	3,637
Japan & China	1,800	Nil
Coast Ports		103
Up-country by Rail		1,540
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		61,366
Total	3,700	67,446

Indo Balm
RELIEVES ALL PAIN
KARNIK BROS
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY 4

FOR
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX
CONSULT
Mr. N. V. MASUREKAR.
Auditor and Income Tax Expert.
Office:- 38, Abdul Rehman Street Tambakanta, Pydhoni, BOMBAY, No. 3.
Telephone No. 22344.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 10.

Fair Rio, Coffee (No. 7, quality) Spot 6 7/8

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 10.

Spot	16 3/4
Forward	16 3/4
Bar Gold, Fine per oz.	£4-4-11 7/8

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has Its Head Office in Fort, Bombay. J11

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1930.

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India. J12

Bombay Has Further 8 Inches Rainfall.

—:o:—

THREE MORE HOUSES COLLAPSE.

Thousands Of Grain, Rice And Sugar Bags Spoiled.

LOSS OF RS. 50 LAKHS TO MERCHANTS.

Widespread distress and damage to property has been caused owing to the unprecedented floods in the city and suburbs of Bombay. Following the 22 inches rainfall in 24 hours recorded on Wednesday morning at 8, there were further torrential showers during the whole of Wednesday night and Thursday morning. The Colaba Observatory registered a further 7-1|2 inches downpour till 8 a.m. on Thursday.

A "Chronicle" representative drove through some of the flood-stricken parts of the city and found that appalling damage to property had been done at Dana Bunder. Huge godowns with storage of rice, grains, piecegoods and sugar had been water-clogged resulting in losses, estimated at least at Rs. 50 lakhs.

GRAIN MERCHANTS' PLIGHT.

A grain mechant told our representative that he was faced with a loss of Rs. 30,000, and no insurance company would recompense him as "flood risks" were not accepted by them. He also vouchsafed the information that there were 80 big and petty grain merchants in Dana Bunder who had suffered losses ranging from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 25,000.

In several godowns water had risen upto two feet, completely absorbing the bags of grain on the ground. On Thursday morning, when the floods had subsided, the merchants employed a large number of labourers to remove the gain damaged by floods. The damaged grain is unfit for human consumption and the only way of disposing of the stuff is to sell it as fodder for cattle.

LOSS TO EUROPEAN FIRMS.

The two European firms that suffered losses at Dana Bunder are Messrs. Rally Bros. and Volkart Bros. The former have large godowns of foreign textiles, sugar and grain, 500 bales of foreign piece-goods belonging to Rally Bros. are said to be badly damaged.

The roads at Null Bazar, Foras Road, a part of Lamington Road, Reay Road, were not negotiable for vehicles even on Thursday morning as they were under water. There was knee-deep water at Null Bazar.

After the continuous downpour of rain on Wednesday morning there was a brief spell and till nightfall there were only light showers. But on Wednesday night and Thursday morning the stormy weather continued. Upto 10 a.m. there was no relief but since then the skies cleared but the weather conditions remained uncertain.

THREE MORE HOUSES COLLAPSE.

On Wednesday evening three houses collapsed, one after another, viz., at Tardeo Kalachowki and Reay Road. One person who received injuries at Kalachowki died later in a hospital. The storms were also responsible for two landslides in all. One occurred at Forjett Street (as already reported) when a part of hill collapsed but there was no damage to the buildings situated nearby. Another landslide took place at Little Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill, necessitating the road being closed for vehicular traffic.

A TALE OF WOE.

A tale of woe comes from the congested workers chawls at Parel. Water had entered in some of the chawls inflicting great hardships on the poor workers. On Thursday noon the situation there had improved, and the streets were free from water.

The tram service which was completely stopped on Wednesday was resumed partially on Thursday. The Opera House—Museum trams commenced running from early morning. But trams on the Sandhurst Road—Ballard Pier line were not running till noon. Similarly the Tardeo trams could proceed only half way till noon.

In this connection it is stated that the Tramway Company has suffered a loss of over Rs. 15,000 (which is their daily average income got from tickets) by stopping service on Wednesday. Besides this the company has sustained loss by way of damage to tram cars and tramlines.

DISLOCATION IN TRAIN SERVICES.

The dislocation in local train service both in the B.B. and C.I. Railway and G.I.P. Railway continued on Thursday. The people living in suburbs consequently were put to the trouble of hiring motor cars to come to Bombay.

On the harbour line of the G.I.P. Railway trains were being run every half hour, but the local trains from Victiria Terminus to Kalyan were veryy irregular.

WHAT RY. OFFICER SAYS.

An Officer of the B.B. and C.I. Railway, explaining the situation, said: "The dislocation was caused by high floods round about Grant Road. The whole area from Mahim to Charni Road was flooded on Wednesday. Water rose four feet above the rails and entered the stations. The flood water also entered fire boxes when the trains came to the station. Till this water went down all trains coming into Bombay were held up with the result that the Frontier Mail came at 4-45 p.m. on Wednesday, instead of at 3.55 a.m. The entire local service was held upon Wednesday until water subsided. Outgoing trains from Bombay were also held up and the Frontier, Gujerat and Kathiawar Mails left late.

SITUATION ON THURSDAY.

"As regards Thursday, the local service is yet dislocated. Water at Grant Road was two feet. Some emergency local trains are, however, being run. The Frontier Mail arrived about two hours late."

If there were no further showers the local service, he assured, would be resumed by Thursday evening.

SEQUEL TO HEAVY DOWNPOUR

TRAIN-SERVICE ON G.I.P. RY. DISORGANISED.

(From A Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR, Sept. 11.

On account of the heavy downpour of rain on Tuesday night and the whole of Wednesday the suburban train service on the G.I.P. Ry. was disorganised. The train, that left Ghatkopar yesterday at 8-30 a.m. arrived at Victoria Terminus at about 12 noon. In the afternoon the time required for any train to run between Ghatkopar and V. T. was reduced to one hour, (the scheduled time is 36 minutes) as passengers had to change at Kurla. The trains between Kurla and V. T. were generally drawn by the goods electric engines. The trains on the harbour branch were totally disorganised, that is to say, were practically not running.

To-day also the train service is disorganised as ordinay electric trains are discontinued, the only trains, drawn by the goods electric engines, are running slowly, owing to rails being under water at some places. The train that left Ghatkopar at 10-5 a.m. arrived at V.T. at 11-35 a.m. There was great congestion in all the compartments. At every station many passengers had to stand on the platforms disappointed as there was hardly any space left in the train. It is likely that the train service may be regular in the evening.

PEOPLE WADE THROUGH KNEE-DEEP WATER

—:o:—

Bandra Polling Booth Deserted

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Sept. 11.

Unprecedented in the annuals of Bandra the torrential rains of yesterday and to-day caused anxiety to many a home. The low lying areas presented the scene of one sheet of water, with float "debris" of huts and other material. The inhabitants of the huts had to bee with whatever they could carry and seek shelter at dawn yesterday morning.

The roads were flooded and people had to wade through knee-deep and even waist deep water on certain highways. Near the market the rush of water from the drains to the sea was so great that people were kept back from even attempting to wade through.

The Bandra Station presented, as always happens on such occasions, a lively spectacle of expectant travellers, and the bustle and shouting of Taxi and bus drivers who charged one rupee per head to convey passengers to Bombay.

Perhaps, the most interesting spot, was the Municipal School, converted into a polling booth. It was practically a deserted spot. The police were sadly disappointed as no picketer was stationed.

Out of the 800 voters on the roll, not even 80 recorded their votes.

NOTHING DOING !

The last act in the drama, "The wild goose chase". The phrase "sadder, if not wiser," describes the facial expression of the two actors, rather aptly.

COMMISSIONER DALAL ON BOMBAY FLOODS

City Fathers Pay Tribute To Municipal Staff

Mr. A. R. Dalal, Municipal Commissioner, made the following statement in the Bombay Municipal Corporation regarding floods in the city on Wednesday:—

As they knew they had rains in the city which had broken all previous records. The principal damage took place unfortunately that morning when a part of Gibbs Road from the Main Gate of the Parsi Tower of Silence property up to the Kemp's corner burst open.

WATER, ROAD AND GAS MAINS BURST.

He had visited the place and it appeared to him that what had happened was something like an earthquake on a small scale. It seemed that the floods passing down the hills had scored through the surface of the road and the sub-soil beneath. That caused one of their water mains under the road to burst as also one of the gas mains. He thought naturally the whole of the road had subsided and burst in several places. Not only were the road and the water and gas mains damaged but a certain amount of damage had also been done to the Tower of Silence property. Two of the residential quarters in the neighbourhood of the compound gate of the property had been more or less seriously damaged. The Municipality was taking all possible steps to repair the damage. The water connection to Altamont Road had on this account to be cut off, but they hoped to restore it that night.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER EQUAL TO THE OCCASION.

In consequence of the floods a part of the retaining wall of the Improvement Trust Gardens had also been seriously damaged owing to a great value of water rushing down the hill. He was glad to say the operation of their ejectors had proved successful and the pressure of pumping was maintained throughout. Their Mechanical Engineer had risen equal to the occasion and was doing everything he could by way of pumping flood water from the low lying grounds in the city.

CEMETRY UNDER WATER.

Mr. Dalal said he had gone through most of the low-lying areas in the heart of the city. He found that there was a certain amount of water at Nal Bazar and in Kika Street, which were the most low lying parts of the city, but the volume of the water there was not much. The Haines Road cemetery was under water for a considerable time, but the Health Officer had made arrangements for removing inconvenience caused thereby.

HOUSE COLLAPSES.

There had also been a few house collapses, luckily not many—and luckily not attended with—serious loss of life. Two houses in the Forjett Street at foot of the Cumballa Hill were regarded as dangerous for occupation and had been vacated. He had inspected the place and found that everything possible had been done to prevent any further damage there.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE TO PRIVATE PROPERTY.

He understood that there had been considerable damage done to private property by the rushing of water into the basements of buildings such as the Imperial Bank of India, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building and others. Their Fire Brigade had been rendering all the service they could by removing water from the basement.

EVERYTHING HUMANLY POSSIBLE, DONE.

Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri complained that a lot of water had entered the godowns at Mandvi and though information was given to the Municipality, nothing was done to remove the water.

The Municipal Commissionen replied that he had received a telephone message on Wednesday morning from somebody at Poona Street in Savs Bunder locality about damage done by water to the godowns. He immediately rang up to the Engineer and instructed him to do all he could. He reminded the House that in a catastrophe like that it was not possible for the Municipal staff to be present at any time and at any place but all that was humanly possible was being done.

MUNICIPAL STAFF THANKED.

Mr. H. A. Lalji, President, also paying his tributes to the Municipal staff said he had personally visited the flood-affected areas these past two days and testified to the excellent work done by the Municipal staff.

Lady Sykes received the Dowager Rani Saheb of Jath at Government House Ganeshkhind on Wednesday.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes dined with the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Pradhan on Wednesday.

COPING WITH UNEMPLOYMENT.

—:o:—

Canada's Way.

—:o:—

COMPLETE PROHIBITION OF ASIATIC IMMIGRATION

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Ottawa.—In the Commons, the Prime Minister announced that the Government measures to cope with unemployment is complete prohibition of all Asiatic immigration except from the countries with which Canada has a special agreement. An Order-in-Council even withdraws discretion hitherto given to immigration officials to admit bonafide workers and their relatives.—Reuter.

IRIGOYEN REPORTED TO BE VERY ILL.

Keynote Of New Administration In Argentine.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

New York.—A message from Monte Video says that Irigoyen and other Irigoyenist leaders have been taken aboard a cruiser and are heavily guarded.

Buenos Aires is reported quiet. Provisional Government has dissolved the municipal council.

A message from Buenos Aires says that Uriburu told an Associated Press correspondent that close co-operation with the United States and active participation in the Pan-American Union would be the keynote of his administration. He promised to send an Ambassador to Washington immediately the United States recognised his Government.—Reuter.

LATER.

"IRIGOYEN LYING VERY ILL."

New York.—According to a message from Buenos Aires, it transpires that Irigoyen has not been taken on board the cruiser, but is still lying very ill at Lapiata Barracks. City was generally tranquil throughout the day.—Reuter.

A PROFESSIONAL WITNESS.

—:o:—

New Opening For Students.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Sept. 10.

Abdul Salam a Government College student, who has appeared as prosecution witness in about half-a-dozen political cases appeared to-day in the court of Mr. Digney, Magistrate, First Class, to give evidence in a case under Section 108 Cr. P. Code against Professor Ramgopal Shastri. Witness stated he attended two or three meetings addressed by Professor in Parimahal the speeches were anti-Government. He did not remember any particular sentence but the general trend of all speeches was to spread disaffection against Government case proceeding.

CUTCH EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

State Educational Authorities' Sympathy.

(From a Correspondent.)

MANDVI (Cutch), Sept. 11.

The Cutch State Educational authorities have sympathised with the objects and aims of the First Cutch Educational Conference and issued a circular permitting their Mandvi teachers to attend it.

—:o:—

SWADESHI ELECTRICAL GOODS.

—:o:—

MANUFACTURED IN U. P.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 9.

In the United Provinces electrical goods are being manufactured on a small scale. As experiments, the manufacture of "water heaters" and "kettles" is carried on. If experiments in making electric irons prove successful, then it will surely be the beginning of a new industry. D. C. "ceiling fans," which have been successfully manufactured by the Dayalbagh Model Industries of Agra, are sold in the markets. Street "lighting brackets" of assorted designs are successfully manufactured locally by Messrs. Jaitly & Co., Allahabad.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

MASS FOREST SATYAGRAHA AT KELZAR.

—:o:—

ONE YEAR OLD BABY ACCOMPANIES MOTHER TO JAIL.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

WARDHA, Sept. 7.

The mass satyagraha of to-day at Kelzar, 20 miles away from here, was an impressive one. Over 20,000, people took part in it. An armed police force of about 100 and another Police Force with lathis, of about 200 under the command of the Dist. Superintendent were present on the forest line. The Dist. Magistrate with the Asst. Collector was also present.

97 arrests were made including 3 ladies. Among the persons detained are Sjt. Chironjilal, Messrs. Bhusari, Gharapure, and Dalal, and others including Mr. and Mrs. Walunjker (with a baby of one year) Mr. and Mrs. Kale, Miss Narabada and others.

—:o:—

Gharwal Procession In Wardha.

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(From A Correspondent.)

WARDHA, Sept. 9.

It was decided and consequently declared by the president of the local Taluqua Congress Committee that a mass Forest Satyagraha would be offered at Keljhar on the 7th instant and the Garhawal day would be observed on the 8th instant at Wardha.

At Keljhar a large gathering of nearly 15,000 persons, including men and women was present. Seth Chironjilal (president); Mr. Walunjker and Mr. Ganapatrao Joshi of Selu delivered their speeches at the beginning. Exactly at 2 p.m. the president Mr. Chiranjilal followed by nearly 500 ladies and nearly 2,000 men crossed the line of demarcation and entered the forest. After an hour the people receded. The police with the help of the Deputy Commissioner, District Superintendent of Police and a City Magistrate arrested 97 (ninety-seven) persons including three ladies. Seth Chironjilal, Mr. Bapurao Bhusari (Secretary I. C. C.) and some Ashramites of Wardha were arrested. They were taken to the dak bungalow of Keljhar where the authorities had their camp. The three Satyagrahi ladies and 36 male Satyagrahis were released unconditionally. Others are being tried here under 117 and 26 (B) of the Forest Act.

Though the president and secretary were arrested, Mr. Punamchand Bhatia and Mr. Nanaji Deshpande, the next dictator and secretary respectively declared that the procession would be arranged on the next day.

On the 8th there was a complete hartal in the town on account of Keljhar arrests and a great number of men from various villages was pouring in the Gandhi Chowk from time to time. The volunteers gathered in Seth Jamnalal's building at 2 p.m. to decide their plans and to divide themselves into batches. The procession started at 4-30 p.m. It was a silent one and the audience was exhorted to observe complete silence.

Black flags were seen everywhere as a token of mourning. Some 25 volunteers were followed by nearly 200 ladies and nearly two to three thousand processionists were in the rear. The spectators numbered nearly 20,000. A batch of volunteers to keep order and silence, and another of Swastik Ambulance Corps was just near the procession. The procession passed peacefully through the civil lines, along the officer's quarters and the jail, and then through the town and at last ended in the Gandhi Chowk at 6 p.m. after a march of one hour and a half. The procession broke into a large meeting under the presidentship of Mr. Punamchand.

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7TH PRESIDENT OF C. P. MARATHI WAR COUNCIL.

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Prof. Joglekar Elected.

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(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Sept. 11.

Professor Joglekar, (Bhandara) has been elected Seventh President of C. P. Marathi "War Council," vice Sjt. Salve, arrested.

MOUNTED SOWARS CHARGE NAGPUR VOLUNTEERS.

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Picketing At Law Courts And Offices.

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NAGPUR, Sept. 10.

The C. P. Marathi War Council in addition to a general hartal today, decided to picket offices and law courts. Mr. P. K. Salwe, President of the 'War Council' and several volunteers posted themselves at all the gates leading to the offices and law courts.

Mr. Salwe and two others were soon arrested. After their arrests, batches of volunteers offered Satyagraha, but were removed by Police. Mounted Sowars were then called on to disperse the crowd. The Mounted Sowars charged the crowd with a view to disperse them. It is understood that a few persons fell down from their cycles, while the Sowars were moving about, and have been removed to the Congress Hospital. The exact number of the injured has not been ascertained at present.—A. P.

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DHOLERA LEADERS ARE

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(Through Dholera Satyagraha Committee.)

BANDUR, Sept. 9.

Sjt. Kakalabhai Kothary after his arrest gave the message to the people, who had assembled on the spot and surrounded the lorry in which he was to be removed, "Keep the Flag flying". The seventh Sardar H. M. Pandya his companion in arrest also asked the people to stick to the fight. Both the arrested leaders were removed to Dhandhuka. They are detained under custody in the lock-up till their case comes up for hearing on the 13th instant.

The Secretary, Dholera Satyagraha, has released a statement for general information detailing the complete facts about the death of Sjt. Ratilal.

EIGHTH SARDAR.

Sjt. Makharlal Baxi, the Sardar of Dholera Chhavni, is chosen as the eighth Sardar in succession to Sardar Hargovind M. Pandya. The new Sardar was in Dholera and addressed the meeting held in pursuance of the Martyrs' Day programme.

15 YEAR OLD AKALI ARRESTED.

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Sent For 3 Years To Reformatory.

(From Our Correspondent)

LAHORE, Sept. 10.

Hazarsingh, a 15 year old Akali volunteer who was arrested for picketing a foreign cloth shop was sentenced to three years' training in the Reformatory School at Delhi, by Harvanslal, First Class Magistrate, to-day.

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SUBHADRA DEVI GETS SIX MONTHS' SIMPLE.

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Calcutta Processionists Convicted.

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

Srimati Subhadra Devi and five others were convicted to-day by the Presidency Magistrate of Jorabagan in connection with the procession on the occasion of Miraba's arrival.

Srimati Subhadra was sentenced to six months' simple and the remaining were fined Rs. 20 each or in default 20 days' simple.

21 others arrested in the same connection apologised, and were discharged.

Kishori Mohon Ghosh and four others were sentenced to-day by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Howrah, Kishorimohon to 5 months' rigorous, and the rest to 6 months' for picketing excise shops in the district. At Patuakhali Durgaprasanna Guha (65) and Dr. Kamini Sen were arrested to-day in connection with the Sub-Divisional Officer assault case.

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